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Trust Suits to High Court; Air Raid on Scottish Coast; Japanese Seek U. S. Treaty

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 16, 1939

Supreme Court to Rule in Anti-Trust Litigation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to pass on anti-trust litigation brought by the Government against mid-western oil companies and Chicago milk dealers. Decisions adverse to the Government were delivered by lower courts. Arguments in the milk case were set for Nov. 13.

The tribunal also consented to review a decision denying the Amalgamated Utility Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, the right to press a charge of contempt against the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., for alleged violation of a National Labor Relations Board order.

The court agreed to consider the constitutionality of a Worcester, Mass., ordinance prohibiting distribution of handbills on streets. The ordinance was challenged as a violation of free speech and a free press and defended on the ground that it prevented littering of the streets.

Germans Launch Air Raid on Scotland

LONDON (AP)—German airplanes "attempted to attack coastal objectives in Scotland this afternoon," the British Air Ministry reported, and the Royal Air Force "inflicted heavy casualties on them."

Japan Seeks New Commercial Treaty With U. S.

TOKYO (AP)—Premier Gen. Nobuyuki Abe intimated in an interview published today in Japanese-language newspapers that Japan would take steps to negotiate a new commercial treaty with the United States.

The United States on July 26 notified Japan that the American-Japanese commerce and amity treaty of 1911 would be terminated six months from the date of notification.

Chinese Report 100 Japanese Planes Destroyed

SHANGHAI (AP)—Chinese press dispatches asserted today that more than 100 Japanese airplanes aground at the Hankow airdrome were destroyed by a Chinese raid on Hankow Oct. 14. Such a loss would be the heaviest yet suffered by the Japanese Air Force in the Chinese War.

Another Chinese report stated that Chinese forces had stormed into the walled city of Hangchow, only 90 miles southwest of Shanghai; destroyed the power plant, and set fire to an ammunition dump and the headquarters of the Japanese puppet regime.

Earle Aide Gets Year in Pay-Roll Padding

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A one-year jail sentence was imposed today on Roy E. Brownmiller, former Secretary of Highways during the administration of Former Gov. George H. Earle, convicted of permitting pay-roll padding for political purposes before Pennsylvania's 1938 fall election. He also was fined $3,000. Mr. Brownmiller was the first of a dozen high Democrats to be tried on indictments that grew out of charges made during the 1938 campaign.

Athenia Owners Aid American Survivors

LONDON (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy announced today that owners of the sunken British passenger ship Athenia had contributed the equivalent of $21,513 toward the cost of returning home American survivors.

President Pledges Farm Relief, Bilbo Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi said after a White House call today that the President had assured him that relief would be forthcoming for farmers in 24 states which have suffered from floods and droughts.

The Senator asserted that 20 of his colleagues had agreed that $50,000,000 was the minimum necessary for relief.

Communist Leader Defies Dies Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—Max Bedacht, who identified himself as a member of the Communist Party's Governing Committee, refused to tell the Dies Committee today whether he had traveled on false passports in making five trips to Russia between 1919 and 1932. Mr. Bedacht said he was unable to remember details of his trips or the identity of his companions.

When asked whether he had ever traveled on an illegal passport, he said: "I refuse to answer that question."

Soviet trading agency in U. S. called nest of spies: Page 2.

New England Gets Breath of Arctic

Chill, dry air from the polar regions gave New England and much of the United States east of the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley its first freezing weather of the season today.

The Arctic air sent the mercury down below 32, except in the coastal cities, and brought overcoats into evidence. At the Concord, N. H., airport, a temperature of 17 was recorded with the weather at 24 in the City itself.

In Boston, the official thermometer dropped to 37, in New Haven, Conn., to 27, and at Bangor, Maine, to 19. Fair and warmer was forecast for tonight and tomorrow, with the lowest readings near 40 degrees.

Firefighters From Sky May Save Forests

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Fire fighters may soon be jumping from airplanes in parachutes to put out blazes in Uncle Sam's national forests.

In tests at the Chelan National Forest in the State of Washington, "smokechasers" equipped with fire-fighting tools have been dropped successfully from planes in specially-designed parachutes which may be steered with improved accuracy.

Officials said fire fighting by this aerial method would save thousands of dollars annually by enabling the Forest Service to bring under control quickly small fires in remote sections. Under present overland combat methods, such blazes often spread into devastating conflagrations before fighters are able to reach them.

The aerial fighters wear special protective clothing. Their suits are made of heavy duck padded with sponge rubber. They also have a headgear fitted with a steel face mask and neck protector and other devices designed to protect vital parts of the body from possible injury in landing.

Under plans now being tested, fire-fighting tools, a two-days' emergency food ration, water, a compass, maps and a first-aid kit, and perhaps a light radio set for communication, would be dropped from the plane in a small parachute ahead of the jumper.

Men selected for the hazardous task will be hardened and experienced fire fighters now in the employ of the Forest Service.

Upon landing, the fighter will crawl out of his protective suit, free himself of the parachute, retrieve his equipment and strike out for the near-by fire. Two or three men may be dropped on the same spot. When the fire has been extinguished, the aerial fighter will then pack his parachute, suit and tools back to the nearest road or trail to return to headquarters. The weight of the entire outfit is about 60 pounds.

Crime in U.S. Being Checked, Delegates Hear

Efficiency in handling of prisoners and parolees cited at Prison Association Congress.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Increasing efficiency in the control and correction of the prison inmate and the parolee was stressed by speakers at the sixty-ninth annual Congress of the American Prison Association, which opened at the New Yorker hotel here today.

Attended by 800 delegates from more than 40 states, Canada and Mexico, the five-day Congress is under the joint honorary chairmanship of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. Among the speakers on the program are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, and Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico.

Joseph J. Canavan, chairman of the New York State Parole Board, who spoke before the Congress on a "scientific evaluation of parole," held that the parole system, although sometimes subject of widespread criticism, had reduced crime steadily in New York State during recent years.

"Counter to the general crime rate in the State, which has steadily increased, there has been a steady decrease of convictions of crimes among parolees," Mr. Canavan said. "In 1935 there were 211 convictions of felonies among men and women on State parole. In 1938, there were only 120 convictions of felonies among parolees."

Mr. Canavan said a survey of all parolees released in 1934 revealed that only 9.4 per cent of those placed on parole in that year were subsequently convicted of new felonies, while only 8.1 per cent were convicted of misdemeanors, making a record of 82½ per cent who were not convicted of any crime while on parole.

Irving W. Halpern, chief probation officer of the Court of General Sessions, New York, another speaker, held that in cases of so-called sensational crimes, the presentence report of the Probation Department did the necessary task of focusing public attention upon the offender's true status rather than making him out a romantic figure or as solely the victim of a social system.

In setting the theme of the sessions, Austin H. MacCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction, and President of the American Prison Association, declared that the Congress gave "concrete evidence that modern correctional treatment is no longer haphazard and narrowly localized, but is now on a unified, co-ordinated, and widespread basis."

Can Hitler and Reich Be Separated? Russia Restores Vilna to Lithuania

Disappointment voiced by Lithuanians on fruits of return of Capital which Poles held.

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 16—Every available Lithuanian truck will rush flour, grain, potatoes, and other foodstuffs into the Vilna district tomorrow, when Lithuanian authorities begin taking over the territory acquired by the pact with Russia. The new Administration's first task must be to relieve famine conditions as a result of supplying the hard-pressed Polish troops followed by spoliation by the Russian forces.

As soon as the Vilna transfer was announced Soviet authorities began evacuating. They were reported to have taken away all rolling stock, all movable mechanical equipment, and to have dismantled factories, workshops, and even telephone exchanges. The priceless treasures of Vilna's churches were also confiscated.

The Lithuanian man in the street is glad that Vilna is restored after its possession by Poland, but everywhere strong disappointment is voiced that the Soviet refused to concede the purely Lithuanian Sventsiany district where a cellulose factory is located and the soil the most fertile in contrast with the Vilna district where the soil is sandy and unproductive, and also the Punkas district, home of the finest Lithuanian folk songs and dances, which the Soviets transferred to Germany.

Cultural Autonomy Promised

Paradoxically the population of Vilna, formerly Lithuania's capital, has as the result of centuries of foreign rule lost its Lithuanian character, and Jews, White Russians, and Poles are now in the majority there. Last month witnessed a large influx of refugees from Central Poland so Lithuania, which hitherto has been almost completely homogeneous, now acquires a serious national minorities problem. The Lithuanians, if present statements are an indication of policy, do not intend to repeat the Poles' blunders, for they promise the minorities the widest cultural autonomy.

The previous attitude of "beware of the Soviets bearing gifts" is relieved by evidence of Russia's apparent good faith in promises of noninterference in Lithuania's internal affairs.

In Moscow the Lithuanian delegation reportedly has asked the Kremlin's attitude toward Lithuanian Communists. Joseph Stalin replied: "You are free to treat them as you like," adding that the trouble-makers were mainly Trotskyists.

Communism is here a state crime. Local Communists, though numerically insignificant, have lately begun to show increased activity. During the celebrations of

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

Lord Riverdale

Head of Britain's air training co-operative plan who is now in Canada.

Britain Speeds Air Training Co-op Plan: Page 7.

View of Foch revived in France saying that Germans are responsible for warring leaders.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 16—The effort to consider the war as a crusade against Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and not against the German people is meeting with strong opposition in some sections of the French press. These papers argue that Germany under any regime aspires to European domination.

A well-informed American journalist, recently arriving here from London, remarked: "The British are inclined to consider this is a war against Hitler; the French believe it is a war against Germany."

This is doubtless one reason why the British and French Governments hitherto have abstained from any specific declaration of war objectives, confining themselves to points in which full agreement exists between the two nations, namely the outrageous character of Hitler's aggression and the impossibility of living permanently under the threat of mobilization for war.

Foch's Summary Revived

In an article published by former War Minister Jean Fabry in the Conservative newspaper Matin today, the view is strongly upheld that France must have the Rhine frontier as a barrier against future German aggression.

Colonel Fabry recalls a memorandum which Marshal Ferdinand Foch submitted to the Allied representatives Jan. 10, 1919, declaring that "after the departure of the Hohenzollerns under conditions especially discreditable for this dynasty, re-establishment of the imperial regime certainly seems excluded at least for some time. But a republic based on the same ideas of centralized military power, including all Germany, will present as many dangers, and will constitute a formidable menace to peace.

"The most elementary prudence imposes on the Allied nations the necessity of taking a number of purely defensive measures and precautions against Germany. Henceforward the Rhine must be the military frontier of the German peoples. This is an indispensable guaranty for the maintenance of peace."

Supports Foch View

Colonel Fabry, commenting on the Foch memorandum, writes, "Premier Chamberlain and M. Daladier have clearly declared that without these precautions and guarantees no peace is possible either today or tomorrow."

Colonel Fabry continues, "Who seriously thinks Marshal Foch was mistaken? Who seriously thinks what was true in January, 1919, is no longer true in October, 1939? It is understood that the British and French Governments seem to disassociate Hitler and Germany. But Marshal Foch thought Germany would always take a leader incarnating its desire to dominate and destroy. Who believes now that Marshal Foch was not right?"

While Colonel Fabry's article possesses no official character it appears without any such deletions as the censor usually applies to objectionable expressions of opinion.

Colonel Fabry unquestionably represents a strong current of French opinion which believes the Versailles Peace was too weak rather than too severe, and considers establishment of the French military frontier on the Rhine as the sole, effective guaranty against new German attacks based on the superiority of manpower and industrial strength.

Even before Colonel Fabry revived Marshal Foch's demand, French newspapers published a number of articles criticizing as a dangerous illusion the effort to consider the war merely a crusade against Hitler and arguing that Germany under any regime aspires to European domination.

Britain Speeds Shipbuilding To Offset Toll of U-Boats

The following account of sea warfare is compiled from Associated Press dispatches.

While British naval observers were expressing confidence that a new German submarine offensive which sent the battleship Royal Oak to the bottom Oct. 13, would be brought quickly under control, word arrived of the sinking of three more Allied ships.

The British Admiralty refused to comment on a German Supreme Command statement that the same U-boat that destroyed the battleship Royal Oak also "severely damaged" the battle cruiser Repulse.

The three ships, the British Royal Mail Liner Lochavon, and the French liners Louisiane and Bretagne, brought the total number of shipping losses to 72, of which 36 were British, 9 German, 6 French, and 22 neutral.

The Bretagne, 10,108-ton, the 6,903-ton Louisiane, and the 9,250-ton Lochavon, totaling 26,261 tons, brought the aggregate sunken tonnage of the war to 341,817. Fatalities resulting from shipping losses including the battleship Royal Oak, now total approximately 1,575.

Attacked Without Warning

The attacks on the three merchantmen took place during the night of Oct. 13-14. Location of the attacks was not revealed.

All three ships reported that a sudden attack without warning, followed by immediate shelling of the wireless rooms and decks, caused the sinkings.

British warships landed six passengers and crew of the Lochavon, and approximately 350 passengers and sailors from the French liners, at an English port Oct. 15.

The Finnish steamer Emmi today arrived at the near-by port of Muiden near Amsterdam with eight sailors from the Norwegian ship Gressholm, who said their vessel was sunk by a mine Oct. 13 while en route from Stavanger to Antwerp, while the German trawler Nordland of Cuxhaven was brought into Bergen, Norway, by a Norwegian patrol seaplane.

Authorities said the trawler had altered her name and was sailing under the Danish flag.

British Push New Warships

Meanwhile the British Government sought to counter apprehension over the loss of the battleship Royal Oak today with announcements of new intensified measures to minimize German U-boat attacks on British shipping.

The Government was understood to be speeding the building of new warships to assure maintenance of the blockade against Germany.

Nine new battleships were reported under construction. Several large merchant vessels also were being fitted out to augment the fleet.

A number of big merchant vessels are being fitted out as merchant cruisers to form a new defensive squadron for the navy. One of the squadron is a 15,000-ton liner launched recently and now completing transformation into an armed cruiser.

The Admiralty listed 414 survivors of the Royal Oak, and acknowledged the chances were "remote" that any of the other 786 members of the crew would be found.

Battleships vs. aircraft reviewed by U. S. Navy: Page 5.

Worcester Showing Way To Prosperity

Level of employment is almost normal as executives scour N. E. area for skilled workers.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Located in the center of industrial New England, Worcester today provides an index of America's constant challenge of the times: the return of a relatively prosperous period of business and the continuance of unemployment, public welfare and the WPA.

A city of unusual economic wealth, its level of industrial employment is almost "normal"—or similar to 1923. Its business executives are scouring New England to its periphery for skilled workers. It has reduced its welfare roll by 33 per cent from the higher levels of other years. It is one of the few cities in the Commonwealth with lower welfare rolls than a year ago. And so far it has stood the shock of the WPA cuts comparatively well.

Prosperity Picture

As the Nation prepares to enter a new decade three months hence, Worcester presents the picture of a prosperous American city in the heart of a economically stable region (New England) still beset by the main internal problem of the past decade—how to furnish fairly constant employment for low scaled workers and how to revive many trades, such as building, to a point of normal activity. For as Worcester faces 1940 with employment at the index of 92 (base 100 in 1928) and with a 33 per cent drop in its welfare, its general relief is still far above what was provided when 1930 arrived. And without WPA the situation would be critical, similar to the initial years of this passing decade.

But withal these long-term problems, Worcester today is a city of progress. Its foundries and machine shops are busy. Its American Steel and Wire Company is sending for skilled workers from Maine and Vermont and in some other parts of the country. Its boot, shoe and rubber industries are doing more business this year than for the past ten.

Diversified Industry

Worcester is a city of diversified industry. It makes 22 important products compared to 13 for Lowell, 9 for Lawrence and 17 for Cambridge. This situation would explain why Worcester, out of nine comparative cities, is one of two that had lower welfare rolls this September than last. It indicates, spokesmen for welfare and industry believe, that a city with numerous types of diversified industry, is better balanced in these days of unbalanced employment, than otherwise.

Apparently bearing out this not unorthodox analysis, the U. S. Department of Commerce yesterday announced that out of 22 cities scattered throughout the United States, Worcester fared far better than the 21 others between the years 1929 and 1937. The survey included such comparative industrial centers as New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., San Antonio, Texas, and Omaha, Neb.

The comparison was made on the basis of the number of wage earners, total annual wages, average yearly wage, and value of manufactured products. Thus Worcester not only typifies the economic paradox of a progressive New England city, but of the Nation generally.

Welfare Problem

The phrase economic paradox is used, for despite this encouraging report, Worcester still has a welfare problem of considerable proportions. In 1928 and 1929, for example, there were 750 on general relief, reports Gerhard Becker, director of welfare. For August and September, 1939, Worcester had a net monthly case

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

American Ways Taught Lads Of War Lands in Akron School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Tiny Manuel Perez and taller Samuel Yee stood side by side in a sunny schoolroom here and smiled their gladness at being like Americans now, far from their native war-torn homelands of Spain and China. As children in Akron University's annual children's activity school, they were demonstrating their aptness for Americanization by being members of a staff which publishes the school newspaper.

Manuel has been in the United States for six months, coming here from Spain with his mother to join the father, who had preceded them to Akron. Speaking the English language with amazing facility for his short stay here, Manuel can tell of uncles who fought in the Spanish war, and of bombs that rained from the skies on his home village. But American baseball is fast wiping out the memory of those cruel things, and picnics and plays staged by the school are bringing joy to a face which was fast growing too somber for that of a child of eight.

Samuel Yee, the other lad, who is Manuel's chum, is a veritable Marco Polo. Born in China, he was brought to America by his father and mother as an infant, but in 1933 he went back to Canton to live with his grandparents, shortly before Japanese air attacks touched his country. His parents, who had returned to the United States, succeeded in bringing him back to Akron.

So the pages of the school newspaper blossomed with drawings by Manuel Perez and with stories "by-lined" by Samuel Yee. The two were in experimental classes conducted at the University, in which 96 children, picked from all parts of the city participated in the most modern methods of study.

Graduate students in the college of education visited the classrooms of the pupils each day and took notes on their progress. Bird house, puppet, marionette and silhouette-making were a part of the course, in addition to painting, drawing and map making, and Dalcrose eurythmics. Open house for parents and parties for the boys and girls were conducted during the last two days of the school, and exhibits of school work were held.

State Legislatures Average 402 Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Of the 57,925 bills poured into legislative hoppers this year, 16,921 emerged as laws, the Council of State Governments reports after surveying 42 of the 44 states that held legislative sessions. The total number of bills considered was about a thousand above the total submitted at 1937 sessions.

Not all the acts were new in the sense of defining new public policies, the Council explains. Many simply modified administrative procedures, cleared the way for appropriations to finance regular state governmental activities, or amended or struck out obsolete statutes.

Of the new laws passed, California led with 1,124, and Arizona trailed with 90. On an average each legislature enacted 402, according to the survey of the Council.

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This Changing World

Finland in Moscow—A Country Which in 20 Years Became a Model in Political and Economic Statesmanship—Hard-Won Independence

By H. B. Elliston

In Finland 2½ years ago I listened to several Finns forecasting a Russo-German alliance. At the time the idea sounded quite preposterous. Nowhere else did I find anybody who entertained such a notion. So I didn't take the prophecy seriously, particularly as I knew that the forecast was born in fear. Nothing was dreaded more than a coalition between the swastika and the hammer and sickle.

Now it has come to pass. And the Finns have followed the other Baltic countries (if you can call Finland a Baltic country) on the road to Moscow. I can imagine the set faces of the Finnish spokesmen. They told me in Helsingfors that in the World War they had prayed that both Russia and Germany would lose. These countries were on opposite sides then, and the prayer was a seemingly theoretical supplication. Logically one of them would win. Nevertheless, out of calamity came providence for the Finns in that both Russia and Germany did lose the war. And their common failure brought independence for the long-suffering Finns.

There can be no question about the justice of the frontiers that bound in the new state of Finland. In any new European reshuffle based upon right and common sense Finland should remain Finland. Here was no mere projection of a brain trust imagination such as defined the boundaries of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Nature had long ago outlined Finland.

* * *

For seven hundred years the Finns had waited for the historic day of their liberation. All those years the country had been a battleground for Swedish kings and Russian czars. Of late the Finns have joined Sweden in the Scandinavian bloc, and are a member of the so-called northern alliance. Just the same they are trying to erase the Swedish no less than the Russian influence in their country. For that influence is the visible sign of their centuries-old oppression. Time after time they tried to throw off subjection. But their mighty neighbors kept them down, and only in Finnish hearts could the fierce light of independence be kept burning.

When it burst forth in 1919, the rejoicing rang out of a race memory down the ages. Nothing is more moving to this day than the spirit of independence of the Finnish democracy.

Yet Finland's troubles did not end precisely at the moment that Czarism and Kaiserism crashed off their pedestals. Out of the revolutionary Russia came the new Bolshevik soldiery. They surged into Finland and into Poland. Both peoples beat them back, but the Finnish struggle was the more grim. The Finns were already starving, eating bread made mostly out of birch bark. But they finally came out on top, and they owed their success in part to the timely intervention of German soldiers and American supplies. Finland doesn't like the new Hitler Germany, but it remembers in the form of a statue the German aid 20 years ago. And it remembers American help by keeping up its payments for it.

For the American supplies constituted the "war debt" which the Finns meet punctually every payday. Note that I put war debt in inverted commas. Every half year I used to point out that the Finnish debt isn't a war debt, but the misnomer keeps bobbing up, even in our newspaper. The Finnish obligation is a debt contracted for surplus American foodstuffs after the war. The confusion arises because all the inter-governmental obligations of war and immediate post-war years took the form of promissory notes, and were lumped together for purposes of formal negotiation in debt form.

The Finns are the first to protest against being picked out as an example to the war debtors. They are a people who do not like false laurels.

* * *

It is laurel enough in this day of repudiation and defaults that they maintained their payments. The depression hit Finland hard. But the people applied to recovery all the old-fashioned virtues of thrift and sacrifice and hard work, and made the most spectacular recovery of any country. I studied it at first hand and reported on it as a triumph for the old deal. In the process the Finns kept up every single external obligation as a matter of honor.

I often think of Finland as the world's Vermont. At any rate, the character associated with Vermont is present in full measure in Finland. Probably the character derives in part from remarkably similar terrains. Both have a grand beauty, though in Finland character has been wedded to an artistic temperament, which you will see exemplified in Helsingfors in the best modern architecture in Europe. However, it is rather of their political quality that one thinks in these latter-day times of stress. Twenty years ago they seemed to take an oath to be worthy of their new-found and hard-won independence. They have justified it more than any of the new states that came out of the peace-making. Indeed, in a matter of 20 years they have become a model in political and economic statesmanship and in civic improvement for many of the older states.

The next Europe cannot afford to lose Finland. That is why so many voices are raised in its behalf—including President Roosevelt's—in Moscow.

War Summary

Strategic moves are the order of the day in Europe where military operations are practically at a standstill on land, barring an apparently unsuccessful attack by German planes against Scottish coastal points. Absence of any information as to the point of agreements, or otherwise, reached in the talks between former Premier Paasikivi of Finland and the Moscow authorities prior to the halt in the talks on Oct. 14 has left general uncertainty as to what is happening in the Far North. Copious unsubstantiated rumors are at present taking the place of actual news.

General preparations are in progress all round. The Finns are making elaborate plans for evacuation. Sweden is arming its frontiers. Russia is said to be assembling men on the Caucasus front, although Moscow officially denies such a move. The next big development in Europe is still to be launched.

At sea further German U-boat successes are reported. The victims are one British and two French merchantmen and a Norwegian freighter. Following the big loss sustained by the British Admiralty with the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak, Oct. 13, the announcement has been made that Britain expects speedily to get control over the apparent increase in German submarine activities.

Differences among the Allies as to peace aims are revealed in an article in the Matin by former War Minister Fabry, declaring that German people are a continual danger to the French, and that the Rhine should be the French frontier, a view that differs from the frequent British statements that the quarrel is not with the German people, but with the present German Government.

The mission to Canada of British aviation experts, headed by Lord Riverdale, has arrived with elaborate plans for training the Empire's airmen on Canadian soil.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6 and 7.

New C. I. O. Setup Shifts Bridges' Job

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (AP)—In a new administrative setup, nation-wide in scope, the Executive Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has abolished the West Coast District, headed by Harry Bridges, and said to have been the only district of comparable size in the United States.

Mr. Bridges was nemed California Director, and new directors were appointed for Oregon and Washington by the Executive Committee in its first meeting after the C. I. O's annual convention last week.

In making the announcement of changes, John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O., said the former setup had "been spreading Bridges too far." Stating that the new arrangement would permit a concentration of efforts and more intensive organizational work in California, Mr. Lewis declared: It would be erroneous to interpret the action as a demotion for Bridges."

William Dalrymple, Steel Workers Organizing Committee representative in California, was named Oregon Regional Director, and Richard Francis, Washington Regional Director.

In the national setup, the office of John Brophy, National Director, was abolished, and he was made Director of a new Department of Local Industrial Unions, in charge of co-ordination and administration.

Allen S. Haywood, who was Regional Director in New York, was appointed Director of Organization, with offices in Washington. Michael Widman, who was New England Director, was named Assistant Director of Organization. Adolph Germer, Regional Director for Michigan, was named to Mr. Haywood's New York post.

"It is our intention to set up in Washington, a bigger staff that will be more efficient and provide for more comprehensive organization," Mr. Lewis said.

The C. I. O. President said the Executive Committee meeting was devoted to consideration of organizational and administrative problems and to putting into effect the program adopted by the convention. Chief interest, he said, centered on expansion in mass industries.

Mediators Hope to Avert General Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP)—Circumstances in the labor altercation stalling Chrysler Corporation's output of 1940 cars grew more complex today while meditors hastened efforts to avert the threatened general strike in the organization.

Peace conferences were scheduled to resume after a week-end lull, but meanwhile the Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Automobile Workers went ahead with "strike authorization" votes in the various Chrysler locals with the big Dodge plant local already agreed on a walkout.

It was at the Dodge plant where the dispute over assembly line speed began Oct. 6, and affected other units in Chrysler until production of new cars virtually ceased. Iast night the Dodge plant local U. A. W. announced it had voted, 13.751 to 1,324, to authorize the union's Executive Board to call a strike throughout the corporation.

Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. Regional Director, predicted that all other Chrysler locals would follow suit within the next few days. Yesterday the Highland Park local also authorized a strike, announcing its vote as 1,122 to 90.

"We do not wish to strike," Mr. Frankensteen said. "It was only as a result of the stalling attitude of the company that we were forced to take a strike vote."

In the fight over production speed, the union charges the corporation with overtaxing the workers and the corporation accuses the union of "slowing down" work in an effort to compel concessions in new contract negotiations.

R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, announced that in addition to the union's demands for a share in determining production rates and for a union shop, the U. A. W. would ask for a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour and two-week vacations with pay for all workers with more than a year of seniority, and the corporation's purchase of union-made parts wherever possible.

The union also will seek a 10-cents-an-hour bonus for afternoon shift workers and a 15-cents-an-hour bonus for night shifts.

Citing the Labor Board election in Chrysler plants, Mr. Thomas said:

"A corporation cannot employ a force 90 per cent union and 10 per cent non-union and then expect the union to exercise responsibility over 100 per cent of the workers."

Soviet Trading Agency in U. S., Nest of Spies, Witness Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—A former employee of Amtorg described the Soviet Trading Organization to the Dies Committee Oct. 14 as ostensibly a commercial agency which "undoubtedly has connections with the Russian secret service."

The witness, Robert Pitcoff, pictured Amtorg as a beehive of Soviet spies who used the employees as operatives—"one Ogpu agent will ask you to obtain some information, another agent will ask you for something else, and we were continually being asked to obtain information."

Through connections with the Communist Party, Mr. Pitcoff asserted, Amtorg also assisted numerous Soviet trade missions to obtain industrial secrets in American factories.

He said it was "very possible," although he could not testify positively, that the Soviet agents in this country were paid by Moscow through the Amtorg offices.

Mr. Pitcoff spoke of two Amtorg Vice-Presidents named Ruthenberg and Kossof who he said had disappeared in New York under mysterious circumstances.

At the time of the first Russian "purge" in 1930, Mr. Pitcoff testified, many Russians in this country were ordered back to Moscow but refused to go and were condemned by Joseph Stalin.

The Ogpu rounded up most of them, he continued, and compelled them, by various means, to sail—he agreed when Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas termed the activity "practically kidnaping."

Both Ruthenberg and Kossof, he said, vanished on the days they were to have sailed and Amtorg employees were discouraged from discussing the disappearances.

Mr. Pitcoff, who came here from Russia in 1914 and became a citizen in 1930, said he joined the Communist Party in 1926 and was active in its trade union work until he quit in 1934. He was employed in the "Transportation Control" Department of Amtorg for four years and obtained a "fairly good knowledge" of the organization's workings, he said.

He said the Russians sent numerous trade missions to this country to study American production methods in the aviation, glass, chemistry, oil, paper and "almost every industry" and that through this means industrial espionage was carried on.

Amtorg arranged for their tours, he testified, and obtained entree for them to factories.

"In other words," Mr. Dies summed up the testimony, "what the Soviet Union has in the United States is an elaborate spy system, isn't it?"

"I think it is," Mr. Pitcoff responded. "I don't think the Soviet Government denies it. They intend to outstrip all other countries in industry and they will use any means."

Party members were instructed to get into war industries, the witness said, partly for propaganda purposes and because they would be in a better position to get whatever military secrets were being held.

Great difficulty was experienced, he asserted, in getting into the chemical industry but the Party succeeded after two years' intensive effort in "establishing contact" with and "penetrating" that industry.

Mr. Pitcoff also testified that numerous missions sent to this country by Russia ostensibly to make legitimate purchases of industrial equipment also succeeded in obtaining industrial secrets.

He said members of one mission interested in glass told him they had obtained "more than the owners of the plants were willing to show them."

Printers Are Out of A. F. of L.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 16 (AP)—The 79,000 members of the International Typographical Union, one of the oldest affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, found themselves out of the A. F. of L. today but with the door held open for their return.

As a result of the I. T. U.'s long refusal to pay a per capita tax to fill a war chest against organization drive by the A. F. of L.'s rival, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the union was officially suspended yesterday by the A. F. of L. Executive Committee.

The Council, however, in directing President William Green to notify the state federations and city councils of the suspension, did not require them to disassociate I. T. U. locals immediately.

The Council announced that the matter would be discussed further at a meeting in January in Miami but sources close to the Executive Committee predicted no more drastic action would be taken, such as withdrawing the support of the entire A. F. of L. membership from the I. T. U. label.

Council sources ventured that the I. T. U. elections next May might change its attitude and pave the way for return to the Federation.

Six I. T. U. delegates were denied seats at the A. F. of L. convention, which closed Friday, as a result of the tax controversy. Previously, the A. F. of L. had returned uncashed the I. T. U. check for regular dues, refusing to accept it without the tax.

Onondaga County To Vote on P. R.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Onondaga County in New York State will become the first county in the Nation to adopt the proportional representation system of electing its lawmaking body and the seventh county to operate under the manager plan of government if the voters there approve a proposed new county charter when they go to the polls on Nov. 7. Onondaga contains the fourth largest city in the State—Syracuse.

The proposed charter provides for the elimination of all executive offices save judges, six department heads to be appointed by the manager. The Board of County Supervisors of 10 members would be elected by proportional representation, the system recently adopted by New York City, five of these supervisors to be elected from the City of Syracuse and five from the rest of the County.

Seven cities in the United States now use the proportional representation system. They are New York City and Yonkers, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Toledo, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va., and Boulder, Colo.

Six counties now having the county manager plan are Monroe County, N. Y.; Durham County, N. C.; Arlington, Henrico and Albemarle counties, Va., and Sacramento County, Calif.

New York Airport Dedicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The new municipal airport here, costing more than $40,000,000, standing out as the biggest WPA project, and laying claim to title of the world's largest airport, was dedicated yesterday by Mayor La Guardia before a throng of 300,000.

Presentation of the field at North Beach was made by Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator for New York City, who directed its construction during the past two years.

Storage Refused

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16—This city today had refused permission for the temporary storage of 60 bombing airplanes in the new $2,000,000 hangar at Newark Airport.

Mayor Meyer C. Ellensyeain, in turning thumbs down on the request, said he could not enter into such an arrangement at a time when the city was negotiating with airplane manufacturers on leases of space. He also recalled that the civil aeronautics authority had not handed down its decision on the application of major airlines to transfer their bases from Newark to North Beach Airport in New York City.

The planes, Lockheed bombers, understood to have been built for Great Britain, were to have been flown east from California this week and kept in storage pending the decision of Congress on the arms embargo repeal issue. J. Gunther-Mohr, representing a New York exporting firm, who requested permission for storage of the warplanes, said he would try to make other arrangements.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 7.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Fifth Sundays; Oct. 29, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 51.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.72mc (26.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 5, 19.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1330kc, on Oct. 22; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3, 31.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church fo Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Oct. 22, Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 19; Dec. 17.

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End of a Sea Adventure

Wide World

Guy C. Avery Aboard the Miss Tampa

HOBOKEN, N. J.—The Italian freighter Belvedere docked here Oct. 13 with Guy C. Avery of Tampa, Fla., and the final chapter of a stirring bit of ocean adventure.

Mr. Avery was rescued 300 miles off the Azores after spending several months crossing the Atlantic Ocean from Tampa, Fla., in the Miss Tampa, an open boat. The small craft was in a sinking condition when hailed by the freighter, but its one-man crew was persuaded to leave it only after an hour's argument on the part of Capt. Romano Tomichich of the freighter.

The steamer Exeter had reported sighting the Miss Tampa on Aug. 13 in the Strait of Gibraltar. The presence of the sail boat two months later some 550 miles west of Gibraltar was believed due to strong, easterly winds which blew Mr. Avery back on his course.

Genoa, Italy, had been the objective of the Florida adventurer.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Dorset

Poole: Regent Cinema, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (First Church): Church Auditorium, Stokes Croft, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.

Kent

Bromley: Church Edifice, Widmore Road, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 4.

Lancashire

Burnley (First Church): Mechanics' Institute, Manchester Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

London

London (Tenth Church): Odeon Cinema, Eltham Hill, S. E. 9, 3 p. m., Oct. 29.

Norway

Oslo: Ingeniorenes Hus, Kronprinsens gate 17, Oct. 29.

Sweden

Gothenburg: Studentkåren, 7:15 p. m., Nov. 2. In English. Swedish translation read at 8:45 p. m.

Note: The above announcements are tentative, in view of present conditions.

United States

Arkansas

Pine Bluff: High School Auditorium, Tenth and Laurel Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

California

Anaheim: Anaheim Union High School Auditorium, 811 West Center Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Burbank: Masonic Hall, 248 North Olive Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, Seventh Street and Cedar Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Los Gatos: Los Gatos Union High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, east of Telegraph Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
San Fernando: Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
San Francisco (Eighth Church): War Memorial Veterans' Auditorium, Van Ness Avenue and McAllister Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24. Radiocast Station KDB, 1500 kilocycles.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Church Edifice, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 12; and Young Hotel Roof, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 20.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park Road, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Downers Grove: Community High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Wood River: East Alton-Wood River Community High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Indiana

Marion: Oct. 27.
Wabash: Junior High School, West Hill Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.

Iowa

Mt. Pleasant: Iowa Wesleyan College Chapel, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Kansas

Belleville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Fredonia: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Iola: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Louisiana

Shreveport: Church Edifice, 3201 Centenary Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):
Hudson: First Unitarian Society of Hudson, Main and Church Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Wakefield: First Congregational Church, Church Street and Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Chicopee: Chicopee High School, 650 Front Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.
Stoughton: First Congregational Church, Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Everett: Rockwood Auditorium, Senior High School, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Somerville: Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Winthrop: Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High school, Ford Road at Neckel, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Fenton: Fenton Community Center, 150 South LeRoy Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue at Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Kansas City (Eighth Church): Masonic Temple, Sixtieth Street and Swope Parkway, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Mexico: Church Edifice, 223 East Promenade Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Overland: New Overland School, 2318 Woodson Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, evening, Oct. 26.
St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 1123 Holly Hills Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Sedalia: First Christian Church, Seventh Street and Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Warrensburg: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Nebraska

Hastings: Congregational Church, Sixth and Lincoln, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

New Jersey

Plainfield: Hubbard School Auditorium, 661 West Eighth Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.

New Mexico

Roswell: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 26.
Batavia: High School Auditorium, Ross Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 23.
Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, Eighty-seventh Street and Thirty-fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.
Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Saratoga Springs: Congregational Church, Circular and Caroline Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Ohio

Findlay: Donnell Junior High School Auditorium, Baldwin Avenue and South West Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Painesville: Morely Memorial Music Hall, Lake Erie College, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Toledo (First Church): Macomber Vocational High School, Monroe and Sixteenth Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Oklahoma

Enid: Emerson Junior High School Auditorium, 700 West Elm, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.
McAlester: Okla Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia: (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Forbes Street at Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Houston (Fourth Church): Lamar Senior High School Auditorium, Westheimer Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.

Vermont

St. Albans (auspices First Church, Burlington): Auditorium, Bellows Free Academy), 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Washington

Puyallup: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Visitors on U. S. Ships In Canal Zone Barred

BALBOA, Canal Zone (AP)—In order to prevent possible sabotage by persons or organizations having anti-American feelings, United States naval vessels stationed in the Canal Zone will not be open to the public Navy Day, Oct. 27.

The announcement was made by Rear Admiral Frank H. Sadler, Commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District.

Neutrality Cash-Carry Cuts Out Credit Clause

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The battle over the neutrality bill in the Senate has now become a struggle to bring the measure to a vote as much as a fight over the bill itself.

Two important developments in this new field of the protracted controversy occurred today at the opening of the third week of debate:

Obviously with the intention of removing every possible obstacle in the way of prompt acceptance and final approval of the arms embargo repeal feature, which with the cash-and-carry provision make the heart of the bill Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee agreed to eliminate the 90-day credits feature and make it a strict "cash on the barrel-head" measure.

In the second place, a dozen of the isolationist die-hards met in the office of Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California and virtually rejected Administration proposals to put an end to general debate some time this week, while offering no prospect of an early conclusion to the debate.

A New Move in the Board

This intransigeant attitude of the opponents is a new move on the chess board of parliamentary maneuvering in which Senator Barkley is carefully testing out the patience of the Senate, and applying increasing pressure for a vote as he finds a willingness to bring matters to a show-down.

The isolationists' reply is a counter-thrust against action but the presence of only 12 Senators at the meeting today caused speculation on how long they could carry on their fight. Those present besides Senator Johnson were Senator La Follette, Lundeen, Shipstead, Vandenberg, Nye, Capper, Downey, Borah, Clark of Idaho, McCarran and Overton. Eight of these Senators have already spoken and Senator Nye has spoken twice.

"The debate certainly will continue through all this week and probably all the next," Senator McCarran said after the meeting. Senators who already have spoken, including Senator Clark, desire to speak again, he said. Senator Nye also insisted that debate would continue "all this week, and other members of the anti-repeal bloc agree with him.

However, when the speakers for the afternoon had actually begun their addresses, little was offered to the chamber which had not already been said. Following its program of letting opponents do most of the talking, the Adiministration gave the floor to three isolationist Senators, Clark, Capper and Shipstead, all opponents of repeal. They will be followed tomorrow by Senators Johnson and McCarran, two more of the same group. Administration participation in the proceedings is now largely limited to answering questions and meeting points by the other side.

Almost an Empty Gesture

In deciding to throw the 90-day credit clause overboard the Administration leaders showed themselves willing to meet almost any attack on the bill in order to facilitate a final vote. As a matter of fact, the 90-day credit provision would probably not have become an issue, if Senator Pittman had not centered attention upon it at the start by a newspaper interview in which he implied that it ran counter to the Johnson ban on credits to war debt defaulters.

Later Senator Pittman rescinded his comments, but enemy attack had been centered on the phrase by that time. Whether it is in or out of the measure makes little real difference in the view of many observers. With big credits established in the United States it is not thought likely that absence of the usual 90-day credit feature in foreign trade, where it is accepted as "cash," will affect the purchases of France or Great Britain. Senator Pittman pointed out that there was a 90-day section in the bill passed by the House of Representatives last session. But he said he had no desire to retain it if it would cause "confusion."

This concession probably added two or three votes to the administration strength.

Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho made a bitter attack on England and France as the debate continued. In a typical sample of his speech he said British persecution in Ireland in "the last 500 years" was "ten times as brutal, ten times as savage" as German persecution of Jews and Roman Catholics.

When his turn came, Senator Shipstead repeated the argument that arms embargo repeal would take sides in the controversy.

The Interurbans Run Again; Refuse to Stay in Storage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—And now, just when stories are current on the disappearance of the interurban railway, that popular town-to-town mode of transportation that reached its peak before the advent of bus and automobile, we find two electric lines actually staging a revival. Won't these inter-city street railways stay in the historical background where they're supposed to be?

In Chicago, the North Shore, the commuter's electric line between this city, the North Shore suburbs, and Milwaukee, is planning to purchase two streamlined trains at a cost of around $300,000.

Orders for Two Trains

As soon as the line gets permission from the Federal Judge who handles the receivership for this line, it will confirm orders it has tentatively placed for two ultra-modern trains. These will be very different from the red plush palaces that bounced over the rails in the heyday of interurbans, the early years of the century.

Sleek, metal, articulated coaches will be similar to the new trains of their steam competitors. Metal interiors will have scant ornament, but excellent reading light. All will be air-conditioned. They are expected to be capable of doing 100 miles per hour.

Col. A. A. Sprague, receiver, holds that the purchase is justified in view of the fact that earnings of the line have been increasing and that the road must compete with steam trains which also serve the North Shore suburbs.

To see another sign of revival, look in at the busy Indianapolis Terminal Building. This was once famous as the "largest electric train terminal in the world," but with the decline of the Indiana and Ohio Interurban, which had its headquarters there, came rumors that it would be abandoned. Today its space is in demand.

Making Money Again

The Indiana and Ohio, thanks to the skillful management of Bowman Elder, receiver since 1934, is making money again. The company no longer has anything like its old mileage—said to be 3,000 miles at one period—but it is profitably operating two short electric routes and a good number of truck and bus lines. Space it does not need in the Terminal building is rented to other companies.

Mr. Elder's successful plan for reorganization called for substitution of busses and trucks on portions of the routes where people appeared to prefer this type of service, and the maintenance of two of the old electric lines, the 62 miles between Indianapolis and Seymour, and the 123 miles between the Hoosier capital and Fort Wayne. The bus, truck, and electric lines are co-ordinated.

Result is that the company is now prospering. The Peru-Indianapolis line, reported to be losing $10,000 a month before Mr. Elder took over, is now a money-making bus-truck unit. The company is keeping 825 employees busy with its current activities.

Retired Army Flier Back Learning New Machines

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. (AP)—Maj. John A. Macready, who made the first non-stop coast-to-coast flight in 1922, is back in the Army again, learning about new flying machines.

He reported at Hamilton Field to serve a week in the Army Reserve Corps.

Prior to his cross-country flight from New York to San Diego Major Macready had set altitude records by the use of super-chargers of his own invention.

He retired from the Army in 1926 and since has been raising thoroughbred horses at Mariposa, Calif.

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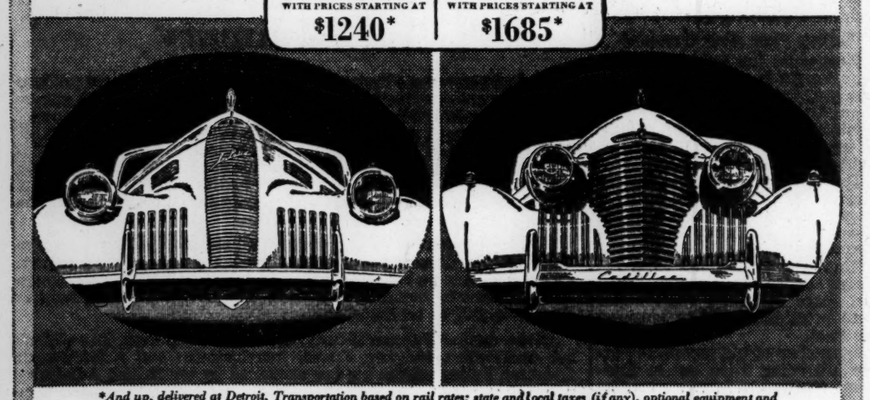

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Behind the Headlines

Bismarck's apologist wrote a book much like 'Mein Kampf' and Hitler took much from it.

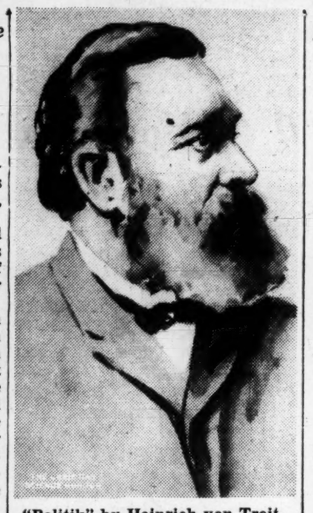
Britain draws a clear distinction between the German people and their rulers.

The British Government continues to repeat that its war is not against the German people, but against Hitlerism.

Even so, during the World War, the British wrath was vented not against the people of Germany, but against the Kaiser and what he stood for.

This attempt to distinguish between the people of the Reich and their successive rulers is a remarkable phenomenon. It arises on the one hand from the genuine warmth of feeling and admiration that the British have for Germans, and on the other from the fact that German Governments tend to expound doctrines that are anathema to free peoples such as the British.

The average Englishman has no hatred whatever for the average German, but he detests the philosophy that lies behind "Mein Kampf." Americans feel much the same. No British or French propaganda could ever have dulled their sympathies for Germany half so effectually as the famous Hitler handbook.



"Politik" by Heinrich von Treitschke was the "Mein Kampf" of Bismarck's day.

The First 'Mein Kampf'

"Mein Kampf" has been much in the headlines since Herr Hitler's advent to power and even the man in the street has read, if not the book itself, at least numerous extracts from it.

But "Mein Kampf" is not the first book of its kind to come out of Germany. It had a more scholarly predecessor, a work that was made available in English translation during the World War and was read by many thoughtful people, but never by the general public, as "Mein Kampf" has been read.

Herr Hitler's book is a modernization and an impassioned presentation of many of the underlying doctrines of this earlier work, the "Politik" of Heinrich von Treitschke available in English under the title "Politics."

Dr. von Treitschke was a brilliant scholar and lecturer in history and philosophy who used to rouse the students of German universities to great heights of patriotic ardor in Bismarck's day. He was, in fact, Bismarck's apologist, or, as we should say today, his publicity man or public relations counsel. Bismarck, unlike Herr Hitler, did not undertake to be his own press agent, but enlisted the services of this fervent professor.

Quotes From 'Politics'

Here are extracts from Dr. von Treitschke's "Politics" which reveal the underlying similarities between his and Herr Hitler's doctrines. They throw some light on the reason why Great Britain, while professing friendship for the German people, has twice within a quarter of a century found itself at war with German Governments.

"No course of arbitration will ever succeed in banishing war from the world. It is absolutely impossible for the other members of the group of Nations to take an impartial view of any question vitally affecting one of their number."

"War is both justifiable and moral, and the ideal of perpetual peace is not only impossible but immoral as well. The arbitrament of force is the logical outcome of the nature of the state. The mere fact of the existence of many States involves the necessity of war."

"War is the very sphere in which we can most clearly trace the triumph of human reason."

"Countries like Belgium and Holland, which, to the great detriment of that science, have unfortunately so long been the home of international jurisprudence, adopted a sentimental view of it, because they lived in constant fear of aggression. Few persons reflect how ludicrous it is for Belgium to look upon herself as the chosen center for the science of international law. Belgium is a neutral state, therefore incomplete by its very nature. How is it possible to expect a sound and healthy law of nations to proceed from such a source?"

"England can only be seriously injured in a naval war by the infliction of as much damage as possible to her mercantile marine."

The distinction which British spokesmen make between the German people and their leaders, or rather the philosophy of their leaders, may appear too subtle to be valid, yet it is easy to understand.

They still like to think of the German people as the same who found expression through the voices of Goethe and Kant. It appears impossible to reconcile such a people with the pronouncements of Treitschke and Hitler.

Rex Miller

Just the Place for a Little Nap

Wide World

Relaxation at the Fredericksburg Dog Mart

Gerald Hart of Fredericksburg, Va., takes a nap on Duchess, St. Bernard puppy, at the annual Fredericksburg Dog Mart. The market held Oct. 13 was the 241st of the annual affairs. According to legend the dog mart dates back to 1698 when white settlers met with friendly Indians once a year and exchanged dogs for Indian corn, furs, and other products.

White House Cuts State Dinners Off List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The White House social program, normally made up of five state receptions and five formal dinners has been cut in half this year, with all dinners eliminated.

Extra work put upon the President by reason of the European war is the reason given by Mrs. Roosevelt, though there is indication that the delicateness of trying to seat opposing belligerents at the same dinner table may have influenced the curtailment.

The schedule of receptions is as follows: Diplomatic, Dec. 14; Judicial, Jan. 4; Congressional, Jan. 11; Officials of the Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Departments and Federal Agencies, Jan. 18; and Army and Navy, Feb. 1.

Envoys of all nations, including those that have declared war on each other, will be invited to the Diplomatic Reception on Dec. 14, but there is less likelihood that they will have to engage in conversation in a gathering of 1500 or 2000 than there would be at a dinner party of 100 or so.

Among those who are breathing a sigh of relief over the cancellation of the dinner series is the White House housekeeper who has had considerable difficulty in recent years to squeeze all the heads of diplomatic missions around the horseshoe table in the State Dining Room. The maximum that can be cared for is 102 but then there is scarcely elbow room to cut the turkey or other piece de resistance.

In times like these, when relations between certain nations are strained, official Washington is thankful for the unrelenting system of protocol that in normal times is looked upon as a nuisance.

Protocol decrees exactly the order in which representatives of foreign nations shall pass before the President in a reception line. Protocol fixes the order of precedence without consideration of private feelings.

Ambassadors come first in an order decreed by their length of service in Washington, members of ambassadorial missions whose chiefs are out of town come next; then come ministers in the same order.

There is an unwritten law that White House invitations issued in the name of the Chief Executive of the United States must be accepted if the bidden guest is in town. But no one ventures to say how long they shall stay and often, as in the case of the Japanese last year, the entire mission scampers out as soon as they have shaken the President's hand.

Leaders Quick to Reply to Lindbergh Arguments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct 16 — So seriously have Administration supporters taken the earnest words and national prestige of young Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that they have issued a formal answer to his radio speech last week, while the Senate devoted almost a day's discussion to his ideas and recommendations.

The Administration answer was made by Senator Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who advanced two major points:

1. That offensive and defensive weapons can not be distinguished as recommended by Colonel Lindbergh, following President Hoover: and

2. That Colonel Lindbergh fails to distinguish between democracies and totalitarian governments in flatly characterizing the present European struggle as just another phase of "power politics."

Two other members of the Administration, Majority Leader Alben Barkley and Senator Tom Connally of Texas, felt the Lindbergh speech important enough to attack, while isolationists like Senators Bennett C. Clark, (D) of Missouri, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, praised it.

Furthermore the Lindbergh debate, which occured Oct. 14 momentarily brought a real period of exciting toe-to-toe argument, as an interlude in the dreary round of formal prepared speeches. At its high point it moved Senator Ernest Lundeen, (Farmer-Laborite) of Minnesota, to declare that America should seize British islands in the Caribbean to pay for war debts, which provoked an indignant storm of protests from opponents.

Let's "Acquire" Islands

The Lundeen statement came after a protracted "war debt" debate.

"We have talked to England for 20 years," Mr. Lundeen said, "and now is the time to act. We have demanded and demanded and she has refused to do anything about it. Now let us show that there is some red blood in us. These islands are all on our American coasts. They are really American islands. We need them for naval bases. We need them for aircraft bases. We do not want the Germans or anybody else to get them. Now is the time to acquire them."

At once there was a commotion in the Senate. Senator Connally quick to catch an opponent in unwary expression, exclaimed that Senator Lundeen professed a desire to keep America out of war, but that the seizure of islands would lead straight to war.

"Think of it!" he exclaimed, "now is the time to grab them, according to the Senator, while England is not looking, while Germany has her down, with a knife at her throat, and she cannot resist!"

"Let me say when we seize the West Indies not a shot will be fired," retorted Senator Lundeen. "There will be no war over the West Indies."

"The Senator's comments," declared Senator Lewis D. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, indignantly, "remind me of what I have been reading in the last two or three weeks of what Mr. Molotoff has told the Lithuanians and the Esthonians and the Finnish people about the need of Russia for the islands in the Baltic."

"And Sweden," put in Senator Connally.

Offense and Defense

Prior to the Lnudeen episode the debate turned almost wholly on the Lindbergh speech. Most speakers acknowledged the sincerity of the address. But even many isolationists who praised it questioned the possibility of differentiating between defensive and offensive weapons. Of this Mr. Pittman said in part:

"Apparently to Colonel Lindbergh's mind, a bomb is an offensive weapon, and yet our military experts tells us that bombs carried by airplanes would be one of the strongest defensive weapons against an attack upon our shores by an enemy fleet. Colonel Lindbergh apparently considers an airplane an offensive weapon because he desires the export of such weapon embargoed. Our military experts consider defensive weapons we have, and our Congress has approved this opinion by appropriating money for one of the largest aerial programs in history."

Arguments Similar

Many Administration Senators pointed out the similarity between the Lindbergh and the Hoover arguments. Senator Clark, who warmly praised the Lindbergh speech as a "magnificent statement" from "a great, patriotic American figure, with a clearness and a conviction and a logic which I do not think can be answered," nevertheless took issue with the proposed distinction between defensive and offensive arms. His comment was typical of many isolationist Senators. The very fact that "offensive weapons and defensive weapons cannot be segregated in any intelligent manner," he said, "is the strongest possible argument for an embargo on all arms, because it is not possible to segregate the defensive from the offensive weapons."

No Otttawa Reply

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (CP)—Canadian officials, replying to inquiries, took the stand that the speech of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in Washington was not a matter for Government consideration.

Colonel Lindbergh in his radiocast suggested that Canada has not "the right to draw this hemisphere into European war simply because they prefer the crown of England to American independence."

It is an established policy of Canadian ministers not to reply to statements made by private citizens of foreign counttries dealing with controversial subjects, officials said.

Flier Criticized

TORONTO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's radio speech on the United States' position in reference to the war in Europe was criticized by the Toronto Daily Star in an editorial headed, "An Offensive Lindbergh Address."

The Star said Colonel Lindbergh "made a speech over the radio which was presumptuous and offensive in some of its references to Canada and fortunately does not represent the attitude of the vast majority of Canada's good neighbors to the South.

"Colonel Lindbergh said that sooner or later the United States would have to demand the freedom of this Continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European powers.

"In other words, Colonel Lindbergh would detach Canada from its British connection and refuse it the right to determine its own positions, its right 'to prefer the crown of England to American independence.'

"This is pure Hitlerian doctrine —that a stronger country should be at liberty to over-ride wishes of a weaker one. It is not representative of United States opinion.

"The United States has no more right to say whether Canada should go to war with Germany than Canada had to say whether the United States should go to war, long years ago, with Spain."

Approval Stated

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (CP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's comment on Canada's participation in the European war was indorsed by William Tremblay, Quebec Labor Minister, in an address opening his campaign for return in the Quebec elections Oct. 25.

"Is it our fault," he asked, "if Europe is filled with hate and destruction? If they want to destroy themselves in Europe, it is their business."

British Comment

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Sections of the London press assailed Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for "apparently developing the Hitler mind" and "puerile attempts to split our Empire."

The attacks were focused on his assertion in a radiocast Oct. 13 in Washington that "sooner or later we (in the United States) must demand the freedom of this Continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power."

"Hitler's Medal Goes to Lindbergh's Head" read the headline over the following front-page editorial criticism in The Sunday Express:

"Colonel Lindbergh, honored and decorated visitor of Hitler's, fervent admirer of Nazi strength, is now apparently developing the Hitler mind.

"He declares that Canada has no right to go to war unless with the permission of the United States."

[Colonel Lindbergh on Oct. 18, 1938, in Berlin received the Order of the German Eagle, one of Germany's highest decorations.]

Mr. Peter Wilson, columnist of The Sunday Pictorial, prefaced a long, critical review of Colonel Lindbergh's career with the words:

"American troublemaker number one has been shooting off his mouth again."

"This international busybody took it upon himself to challenge Canada's entry into the fight," Mr. Wilson declared.

Describing "the history of Lindbergh" as "an interesting if somewhat unpleasant document," he wrote of the flier's visits to Germany and Soviet Russia and said "the gross Göring (Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring) invited him as the guest of honor to a very private luncheon party."

He recalled Colonel Lindbergh's acceptance of a German decoration in 1938 and added: "A lot of people thought it should have been a double-cross."

Mr. Wilson then attacked the radiocast, saying:

"I imagine that millions of other 'free-born' Americans must have switched off their radios with the feeling that 'Lindbergh, the Nazi pet' is not very well qualified to talk about democracy.

"In this country at least we shall know what to think of a man who returns our hospitality with cheap sneers at our fighting qualities and puerile attempts to split our Empire."

[The Lindberghs left the United States in December, 1935, and arrived in England on the last day of the year. They remained there for two and one-half years and then made their home on a French Island, returning to the United States last April.]

"And knowing Americans as I do," Mr. Wilson said, "I think they will know what to do with his speech, too."

South Polar Artist Develops Paint to Stand 80 Below Zero

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (AP)—An oil paint usable at 80 degrees below zero is a development few ever will have an opportunity to employ, but it is of prime concern to the Byrd Expedition's artist.

When Leland Curtis gets down into the Antarctic, he knows his colors will change neither chemically nor physically, that they will be the same as they are in the warmth of his hillside studio here.

Mr. Curtis has worked for many years in cold temperatures—the High Sierras in wintertime is one of his favorite subjects—where, sometimes, his materials change color or lose their fluidity. When he was selected to accompany Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his third expedition, Mr. Curtis decided there was no use going if he couldn't paint, no matter how cold it becomes.

"The Admiral, as well as others who have been there with him, warned me that it gets down to 80 below," Mr. Curtis said, "and to be prepared for it."

"Mr. Curtis was busy packing 200 small canvasses—prospecting panels—and dozens of brushes. His specially-prepared tubes of colors will be shipped to Boston, from where the party will sail in a few weeks.

"Months ago I started mixing paints at the California Institute of Technology—in a refrigerator," Mr. Curtis related. "The medium of linseed oil, with turpentine as a thinner, in the customary proportions either hardened or the pigments lost their physical characteristics, or both."

Mr. Curtis doesn't want to say what he did to make oil paints stand up at 80 below, but he admits he added more oil and turpentine "and something else."

Mr. Curtis paints on small panels, about 12 by 15 inches, to conserve space and weight. He expects to spend much of his time skiing over Antarctic wastes, carrying the tools of his trade on his back. When he returns from the expedition, two or more years hence, he will have more than a year's work in "enlarging" his on-the-scene sketches.

It was suggested that Mr. Curtis is taking 90 tubes of white paint for every 10 of all other colors into the South Polar regions. Nothing but snow there!

Mr. Curtis, however, said that he is taking the same colors he'd take to the beach or the desert.

"The impression that Antarctica is all white is wrong," he said. "There is so much color there that first timers are overwhelmed by its beauty."

1,200 Persons Tell Treasury What Is Wrong With U. S. Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—More than 1,200 persons have told the Treasury in the last few weeks that they think is wrong with Federal tax laws.

About 250 appeared in person to explain their views to John W. Hanes, Treasury Undersecretary; Thomas Tarleau, tax-drafting expert; Roy Blough, tax-research expert, and other officials.

Mr. Hanes, a former Wall Street broker, wrote 1,368 invitations to persons who might have tax complaints. Most of those invited grasped the opportunity, and others who read about it in the papers didn't wait for an invitation.

Mr. Hanes promised confidential treatment of complaints, so their precise nature cannot be told yet. But complains often heard are:

1. That income taxes on the very rich ought to be either increased or decreased.

2. That millions of persons with incomes just below present tax levels ought to contribute a share.

3. That nuisance taxes on gasoline and other commodities should be removed.

4. That estate and gift taxes should be reformed.

All complaints, Mr. Hanes said, would be analyzed. Some time this winter, the Treasury is going into a huddle with the House-Senate Revenue Committee and see what can be done to meet them.

Mechanized Corn Field Ends First Year of Test

EL PASO, Ill., Oct. 16 (AP)—An experiment which might revolutionize planting of the Nation's corn fields because of its promise of bigger yeilds and slashed costs of production neared the end of its first trial year today.

It was conducted on an 80-acre test field with no special preparation or extra fertilization. The plot was worked entirely by machinery.

The corn was drilled in rows only 20 inches apart, half the usual distance. The hills in each row were only 18 inches apart, with a single kernel of corn planted four inches deep in each hill, instead of two or three kernels.

This destroyed the customary geometrical pattern of a corn field wherein the hills were 40 inches apart in each direction.

Lester Pfister, a pioneer in commercial production of hybrid corn and director of the experiment, said more kernels were planted per acre and each stalk given more room in which to produce perfect ears.

The ground was plowed a year ago and worked twice, before planting with a heavy 24-foot rotary hoe. After planting, the field was dragged four times by a 27-foot cultivator known as a finger weeder.

A single acre harvested last week, he said, yielded 98 bushels. It was harvested by a combine which husked, shelled and sacked the grain in a single operation.

"Personally, I think the yield should run between 125 and 145 bushels per acre, although that is still only a guess," Mr. Pfister said.

He added that "with such an ideal season as we have had," the same field under the old methods without hybrid seed might yield 100 bushels per acre, "so I am expecting considerably more than that."

Careful cost records have been kept by Mr. Pfister and co-operating machinery companies. He said cost of preparing the seed bed, exclusive of seed, was $2.77 an acre, including labor, all out-of-pocket machine costs, use of land, taxes and depreciation. He said the corresponding cost under the old method was $4.31 an acre.

Figures on cost of harvesting will not be available until the crop is completely harvested and marketed.

"We expect to make this experiment over a period of at least three years," Mr. Pfister said. "At the end of that time we will know exactly what to expect. Hybrid corn is usually expected to increase a yield of 15 per cent. The new method may add another 15 per cent."

Irrigation Pays Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

A recent report from the United States Bureau of Reclamation to the effect that 70 Federal dams now impound 36,000,000 acre-feet of irrigation water reminds Arizonans that water storage began in their own State. They are inclined to take credit, on benalf of Arizona, for the success of the reclamation program, which was assailed at first and still is subjected to eastern criticism.

After the Bureau of Reclamation —at first called the Reclamation Service—was created by Congress in 1902, its first project was the one which today irrigates the semi-tropical, highly productive, 240,000-acre Salt River Valley around Phoenix. The Roosevelt Dam, completed in 1911, became the Bureau's "show project," the one to which it points as indisputable proof that the desert can indeed be made to blossom at great financial and human profit.

Theodore Roosevelt and the Bureau heads were eager to see the Salt River irrigation system built first. All plans had been prepared in advance so that there would be no delay. But promoters of other projects objected that Salt River Valley was ineligible. They asserted that the Reclamation Act provided only for construction of works to benefit public lands, while those in the Arizona district were privately owned. Months of argument finally disposed of this obstacle.

Storage actually began in 1907 when Roosevelt Dam, 80 miles northeast of Phoenix, was finished. Before its dedication, four years later, its value had been proved. For the first time Arizona's largest and most populous valley had a dependable water supply.

The Bureau's records show that all storage in 1907 was 154,000 acre-feet, but part of that was behind two smaller dams begun after Roosevelt. It took two years more for the total to rise to 1,000,000 feet (enough to cover 1,000,000 acres one foot deep). But storage after that rose steadily until America's entrance into the World War in 1917. At that time there were 7,000,000 feet in 27 reservoirs. Arizona still had only one.

Ernest Douglas

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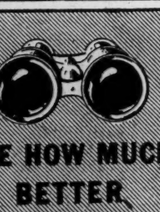

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☆ Transportation COSTS You MONEY!

One of a series of messages on the national transportation situation.

RAILROADS, AIRWAYS, WATERWAYS and HIGHWAY HAULAGE

These are the four great forms of transportation in the United States. In discussing them, it is so easy to indulge in *emotional thinking*.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For instance, the railroad interests ask for a "square deal" and a "fair field." But they stop with these appeals to the emotions. Since they have not been specific, it seems fair to ask just what is the railroad idea of a square deal. Is it the thought of railroad leaders that all other transportation agencies be burdened with arbitrary taxes and restrictions—the sole purpose being to place all forms of haulage before the people on *an equal basis*? Eventually, then, the people would find little to choose between the transportation agencies—rates, efficiency and speed of service would all be about the same. All forms of transportation would be *pulled down to the level of the slowest, most expensive system of haulage*. In what other way could we have *equality* between the railroads, airways, waterways and highway haulage—with operating conditions and problems so widely different in each?

HOW ABOUT A SQUARE DEAL FOR THE PEOPLE?

In all of the demands for special consideration by transportation interests, how many speeches have you heard or how many articles or advertisements have you read—in which a square deal was demanded for the people, the general public? *Who comes first—the transportation agencies or the people?* Shall private interests be served to guarantee profits for them or shall the *public interest* be served?

TRANSPORTATION IS ONE OF YOUR EXPENSES

Every time you pay out a dollar for merchandise or materials, about 25c of your dollar goes to pay the cost of transportation—a cost that is hidden in the purchase price. Do you want this cost of haulage increased so that your living expenses will go higher? If you do, then you will listen with favor to the demands for more rigid regulation and more burdensome taxes upon the new, modern form of transportation known as *highway haulage*. If you want to see the cost of doing business and your own living costs *held down and further reduced*, then you will oppose all appeals that are aimed at highway haulage to cripple it, slow it down, rob it of its tremendous inherent advantages.

COMPETITION IS GOOD FOR ALL

The railroads once had a transportation monopoly. Regulation, therefore, became necessary. This regulation was provided to protect the users, the shippers, the public—*not the railroads*.

Now that the railroads no longer enjoy a monopoly, shrewd efforts are being made to depart from the fundamental American principle of regulation. The idea is to bring about regulation that will put the *welfare of the railroads* ahead of the welfare of the people!

It is an attempt to solve the railroad problems through having society legislated to meet the needs of the railroads—instead of adjusting railroad operations *to the needs of society*.

Competition is not particularly welcomed by some of us. But it's good for all of us. It's the *only insurance* of a square deal to the public. Let competition continue!

Freedom of the highways is a basic human right.
Every form of transportation should be allowed to develop freely.
All persons should have equality in the use of the highways in the pursuit of a livelihood.
As road bonds are retired and as basic improvements involving non-recurrent costs are made in the highway system, the taxes on motorists should be reduced.
Special motor vehicle tax funds should be dedicated wholly to highway purposes.
Ports-of-entry and other highway barriers to interstate movement of motor vehicles should be removed.
The motor vehicle has "personalized" transportation to fit the special needs of the individual.
Safety requirements alone should be the measure of motor vehicle weight and size limitations.

The right of the public to freedom of choice of transportation methods should be preserved!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

France: Strength Through Balance

Your Chairman Speaks:

"A Country whose language has dominated European courts and literary circles for centuries, which has produced original thinking influencing all the world, yet a country of not great area, of only 40,000,000 population, which still dominates in Europe, is a country to consider. You have asked often about France and what makes it what it is. Now to really answer that would take a five foot shelf of books. The issues are many, their ramifications great. Any one is worthy of special treatment. But we can get a few fundamentals and touch upon them in the time we have today.

"Perhaps the best summary of the power and influence of France is that it is a matured and balanced country—and this applies to the people despite cartoons showing the Frenchman as a volatile and often unstable character. Let's start geographically. Here is a country of vast fruitful plains, superb mountains, an ocean, a sea, great rivers and excellent harbors. Note that this is a balanced distribution of good points."

Question: "How about the results of this distribution in economics?"

Answer: "France gains its greatest strength from its balanced economics. Consider the percentages of the following: Agriculture 41 per cent, industry 30 per cent and commerce 10 per cent."

Question: "I have heard of a few great families dominating French wealth. Is that true?"

Answer: "That report is because the Bank of France has long been controlled by a number of wealthy families. But taking the country as a vast whole you find a marked balance in the wealth distribution, with nearly all the land owned by peasants and the capital by small people."

Question: "I should think that France, as the arbiter of court elegance, fashion and language, would have developed a marked class consciousness which you could hardly call balanced?"

Answer: "No, even here France is balanced. Grand chateaux mark the country as symbols of class domination—but there is no aristocracy in the ordinary sense of the word and very little snobbishness. From the revolution on, France has steadily broken down such barriers. France is marked by superb cathedrals and there is much piety—yet at the same time there is practically no Clericalism or anti-Clericalism—another indication of balance."

Question: "Does France strike a balance in the distribution of its population, too?"

Answer: "Yes, it does. The cities have 52 per cent and the country 48 per cent. There are no waste places in France."

Question: "How about racialism in France?"

Answer: "The French very definitely are brotherly. In what country are so many refugees of all kinds and classes? France welcomes all races and creeds impartially.

"Actually France itself is made up of a number of races. Most people think of the French as just French. But take your Norman and he is distinct from his neighbors to the west in Brittany. Both of these are very different from the Gascons and Basques in southern France. Yet through maturity they have become strongly welded. Different as they are, they are all Frenchmen, ready to stand shoulder to shoulder against any invasion of their country—or their rights!"

Question: "France has been called decadent. How can that be if its army is so good?"

Answer: "France is only mature, not decadent. The brash, younger countries, full of youthful zeal, a sense of physical strength, and impatient, see France that way even as a strong young man thinks any man of 40 is out of the running. He often finds to his sorrow that this is not so, that in addition to physical ability the older man brings such wisdom and skill to his defense that the younger man is quite outclassed. It is the same way with countries.

"Note that the present method of warfare on the western front is based on the mature defense idea, rather than the youthful exuberance of throwing away men against machine guns that characterized the Allies in the World War. As to the question of balance, the Frenchman, which means the French soldier, hates war—yet the French army is the best in Europe today. The French citizen-soldier brings a high intelligence to his point of view, yet he is ready to apply that intelligence to this thing he hates if he has to."

Question: "But France's politics are unstable. Look at the way the parties split up and fight. Look at the many changes of government."

Answer: "Those are surface indications. The Frenchman insists on being an individual. In politics that makes for dynamic changes, for dramatic charges and counter charges, for changes of government. That is fun for the Frenchman, a pattern he enjoys and a way to let off steam. But just touch him below that surface, as at present and those things go out the window in a split second. France stands steady, united and unafraid. The French calmly look at a chronically disturbed Europe and say—"Il faut en finir"—"it must be ended."

Question: "Could you tell us how this balance, how these French qualities have reacted in this present crisis?"

Answer: "We cabled that French writer who understands not only the English language but the Anglo-Saxon mind, André Maurois, for an answer to that question. Despite his present heavy duties in the Ministry of Information, he took time off to answer you by cable and you'll find that answer just below on Fireside page 51."

It Takes Them All to Make Up France

© Screen Traveler from Gendreau; Roberts, Wide World; Galloway

The Regions of France Preserve Their Rugged Individuality

From the Alps to the Pyrenees, from the Mediterranean to the English Channel—where before there were a dozen or more Provinces—there is now only France.

'Il Faut en Finir' Say the French

By André Maurois

The first trait which strikes one is that the France of 1939, beginning the war, is calm. In August, 1914, orchestras in the cafés played the hymns of the Allied nations and singing crowds escorted the departing regiments. Enthusiasm in some, anxiety among others, were visible. September, 1939, the giant mechanism of mobilization went into effect silently. I haven't seen a procession, heard a song, cry or insult. The resolution of all is firm, perhaps firmer than 1914. All French people think life in Europe these last three years had become unbearable, but all feel horror of the idea of war and see it only as a necessary police operation.

The second striking characteristic is the perfection of the military machine. Summoning men in groups at regular intervals, timing their arrival at barracks, and equipping departing regiments for the front, placing troops under arms—all this is being done with the precision of a well-organized review.

French Army

It is difficult to convey to Americans the precise idea of confidence the French people have in their Army. One is so sure of its value that one scarcely speaks of it. General Gamelin is a secretive man whose silence may become legendary. He maintains around his plans the atmosphere of mystery which may frustrate journalists in the exercise of their profession—but the French people approve. They know that Gamelin formerly made the plan for the victory of the Marne and that he will obtain maximum results with minimum losses.

Contrary to what occurred in 1914 one hears in Paris few rumors regarding military plans. The best informed know nothing. If spies overhear our conversations they learn nothing important. Especially regarding the arrival of British troops the silence has been so long and well maintained that the Germans have continually declared in their radio propaganda broadcasts, "The British will never come," to French towns and villages actually filled with British soldiers, tanks and airplanes. Dr. Goebbels doesn't know the comic effects which he sometimes obtains against his own will.

In 1914, life behind the lines long remained very animated. In 1939, threats of air bombardment place the rear itself in the war. Cities are black when night falls. It is almost impossible to drive automobiles after sunset. One goes out very little evenings. A small number of moving picture theaters, possessing good shelters, remain open until 10. Men and women move about only with gas masks.

Business Carries On

However, there is an effort to keep industries working. Clothing shops make collections models. One created a special dress for air alarms, an impenetrable costume of double lambskin, provided with boots whereto the gas mask may be attached. A part of the population in the frontier districts and in Paris has been evacuated. There is unanimous movement of generosity in the provinces receiving refugees. Even the poorest give up covers, mattresses and warm clothes so that the children don't suffer.

Organization is naturally difficult in the beginning, but the French people are resourceful. From the day of arrival one begins to find order. After two months one will find refugees at work. Workshops will have been established and directors will have come forward. Schools will be reorganized.

One woman of a Parisian household, obliged to send to the country her two children, aged seven and nine, said to me gravely, "This worries me because of their studies." This is a very French attitude and shows the importance which even the simplest people attach to education. However, the great unity of the French educational system makes it easy for a child from Strasbourg or Paris, now a refugee in the west or south of France, to resume studies in another school at precisely the same point.

I am glad to think that despite the war, despite this immense migration of the masses, the students at all French high schools were able to reassemble at the customary hour and undertake the same Latin translations, French compositions and geometrical problems as during the time of peace. The famous College de France has its refuge where it commenced its courses and researches at the customary date. As for L'Academie Française, for three centuries it has met in Paris every Thursday to compose the dictionary of the language. Neither the War of 1870 nor that of 1914 has interrupted these sessions. This time again L'Academie will remain in its post. Here in France we simply continue to the best of our ability to carry on our customary activity. This is true for the whole country. French consider this war a frightful catastrophe, but they think "This cannot go on thus. To live as one has lived since Hitler came into power is not to live. As Chamberlaid said the other day, one must finish it. Let us work."

Reading Habits

I asked a Paris librarian, "Do men departing for the front take books?" He replied, "Yes, and especially the great classical authors. They buy Montaigne, Stendhal, Beaudelaire and Pascal." I think it's admirable that those who are ready to give their lives to defend the civilization which they love intend during their free moments to refresh their minds at the purest sources of this civilization.

France

President: Albert Lebrun
Premier: Edouard Daladier
Area: 212,681 square miles
Population: 42,000,000
Colonies: 4,275,000 square miles
102,000,000 inhabitants

The French Cock Crows

Government

France was long the teacher, guide, inspirer of Europe. In the realm of government her contribution is beyond measure.

It was the first continental state to create a nation. That happened under the domination of two mighty despots, the resplendent Louis XIV and the Corsican plebeian, Napoleon.

The French also showed the way to freedom. Voltaire (1694-1778) was the matchless teacher of the whole continent. He created an epoch, for he elevated common men above kings. First among Europeans of that age, Voltaire refused to fawn before emperors.

It is quite certain that no group of intellectuals ever exerted so rapid, extensive, and profound a political influence on so many people as the French Encyclopedists.

They prepared the French Revolution (1789), which was a turning point in history.

Enlightenment

In the realm of enlightenment France's pre-eminence is not so matchless, but her contribution is very great. France helped create the spirit essential to good education, and provided splendid teachers.

One mark of modern education is that it is for the masses. During all the ages there have been schools for the elite. Now there are schools for all.

Nazi, Fascist, Communist culture is exactly the opposite. They do not educate, but train. They do not open minds, but close them.

Of course France, alone, did not create the higher ideal. It developed in America; also, as well as in England, Switzerland, and among the Czechs. But the chief impetus for democratic education in Europe came from France. Its first great apostle was Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose influence it is difficult to overestimate. He was illogical, irrational, frequently inconsistent. But he had boundless enthusiasm, and a flaming faith. He believed in people. He was not afraid to open the whole world and all paths of knowledge to them.

Literature

Almost nowhere are comparisons more invidious than in literature. A drama or poem or song only suffers from extravagant praise. Many European nations have produced supremely great books. One dares say nothing more of any literature than that it deserves a place among the best. French literatures does.

It is marked by clarity, eloquence, wit, balance. It is bright, sharp, subtle, human. It is often enobling, frequently enriching, always entertaining, usually enlightening.

One of its first great names is John Calvin (1509-64), whose "Institution of the Christian Religion" is perhaps the first classic book written in vernacular French.

During the 17th century no fewer than a hundred dramatists were writing in France. The genius of three of them, Corneille, Moliere, Racine, still delights all Europe. Victor Hugo (1802-1885) by his novels and poems inspires every new generation. There is hardly an educated man on the continent who does not enjoy Anatole France (1884-1924). Almost every idealist in every land goes to Romain Rolland for wisdom, guidance, and inspiration. These are just a handful of kernels taken from a granary that during many centuries has provided bread for Europe's hungry, and delicacies for its connoisseurs.

Military Science

War is not a genial subject. Aggression has brought France inestimable harm. But her lines of bayonets have also saved her. Now again her whole future depends on her army. It is not necessary to recall that in the science of war France has no superior.

Foch showed this two decades ago. Turenne repeatedly showed this at the time of Louis XIV. Even the simple French girl, Jean d'Arc showed it. Napoleon showed it supremely.

In the end he completely failed. He was much more than a soldier; he had marvelous plans for reorganizing Europe. Some of them he realized. Most he frustrated because of his inordinate ambitions.

Art

The highest beauty in form and color is a co-operative creation, achieved by many generations and peoples. No nation has a monopoly of artistic genius. All it dare hope is to make its contribution. France has done that abundantly.

Three things illustrate this. One is Gothic architecture. Many people feel that stones have never assumed more imposing and inspiring form than in Gothic edifices.

A supreme French creation was Versailles, constructed by Louis XIV. It was a vast undertaking, harmonious in every detail. It reveals order, precision, delicacy, balance.

It does not appeal to modern lovers of beauty very much. But it had a stupendous influence on Europe. Throughout the whole continent there was no emperor so mighty, no baron so humble, and no banker so modest that he didn't build a Versailles of his own. They are as common as Hotel Bristols.

In any modern European museum or art gallery a visitor immediately detects French influence. It is usually as plain as a rock stratum in a canyon. Modern painting almost classifies itself into epochs of before and after certain French creations or tendencies. Modern French art is bold, versatile, and dynamic, but balanced. It dominates continental art almost as the Revolution dominated European politics.

Francs—Dollars

To Americans who since the war have lived or traveled in France—even to those who may be considering it in the future—the big issue is: What is the franc worth? For its dollar value determines the style in which Americans can live in Paris. Since the war the following changes have occurred in the dollar value of the franc:

January, 1919: The "old" franc—5.4 to the dollar.
July, 1926: Franc hit post-war low of 40.6 to the dollar.
December, 1926: "Poincaré" franc stabilizes at 25.3 to the dollar.
February, 1934: Only 15.5 francs in dollar due to U. S. devaluation.
October, 1936: France goes off gold, making 21.5 francs to dollar.
May, 1938: "Daladier" franc pegged at 2.79 cents or 35.8 to the dollar.

Read On—

Magazines

First Soldier of France—By W. H. Chamberlin in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Sept. 2, 1939.
General Gamelin pictured as carrying on a family tradition of military service.

Why France Trusts England—By André Maurois in Harpers for June, 1939.
Both nations, our guest speaker for today points out, have identical interests.

The French Democratic Tradition—By André Siegfried in Foreign Affairs for July, 1939.
France found striving to rescue principles of democracy, not from an absolutist past as in 1789, but from a collectivist future.

Books

France and the French—By Sisley Huddleston, 1925.
An attempt to construct a French encyclopedia with facts and figures on French life. Easy reading.

France, a Study in Nationality—By André Siegfried, 1930.
An interesting and readable little volume by the author of "America Comes of Age."

Spirit of France—By Cohen-Portheim, 1933.
A brilliant book, as might have been expected from the author of "England, the Unknown Isle."

In Defense of France—Edouard Daladier, 1939.
The French Premier's speeches from April, 1938, through May, 1939, revealing French policy through Munich and after.

Behind the Headlines

Bismarck's apologist wrote a book much like 'Mein Kampf' and Hitler took much from it.

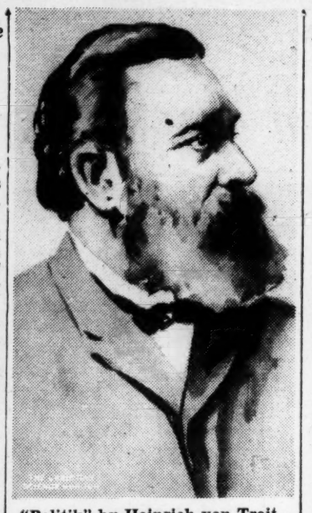
Britain draws a clear distinction between the German people and their rulers.

The British Government continues to repeat that its war is not against the German people, but against Hitlerism.

Even so, during the World War, the British wrath was vented not against the people of Germany, but against the Kaiser and what he stood for.

This attempt to distinguish between the people of the Reich and their successive rulers is a remarkable phenomenon. It arises on the one hand from the genuine warmth of feeling and admiration that the British have for Germans, and on the other from the fact that German Governments tend to expound doctrines that are anathema to free peoples such as the British.

The average Englishman has no hatred whatever for the average German, but he detests the philosophy that lies behind "Mein Kampf." Americans feel much the same. No British or French propaganda could ever have dulled their sympathies for Germany half so effectually as the famous Hitler handbook.



"Politik" by Heinrich von Treitschke was the "Mein Kampf" of Bismarck's day.

The First 'Mein Kampf'

"Mein Kampf" has been much in the headlines since Herr Hitler's advent to power and even the man in the street has read, if not the book itself, at least numerous extracts from it.

But "Mein Kampf" is not the first book of its kind to come out of Germany. It had a more scholarly predecessor, a work that was made available in English translation during the World War and was read by many thoughtful people, but never by the general public, as "Mein Kampf" has been read.

Herr Hitler's book is a modernization and an impassioned presentation of many of the underlying doctrines of this earlier work, the "Politik" of Heinrich von Treitschke available in English under the title "Politics."

Dr. von Treitschke was a brilliant scholar and lecturer in history and philosophy who used to rouse the students of German universities to great heights of patriotic ardor in Bismarck's day. He was, in fact, Bismarck's apologist, or, as we should say today, his publicity man or public relations counsel. Bismarck, unlike Herr Hitler, did not undertake to be his own press agent, but enlisted the services of this fervent professor.

Quotes From 'Politics'

Here are extracts from Dr. von Treitschke's "Politics" which reveal the underlying similarities between his and Herr Hitler's doctrines. They throw some light on the reason why Great Britain, while professing friendship for the German people, has twice within a quarter of a century found itself at war with German Governments.

"No course of arbitration will ever succeed in banishing war from the world. It is absolutely impossible for the other members of the group of Nations to take an impartial view of any question vitally affecting one of their number."

"War is both justifiable and moral, and the ideal of perpetual peace is not only impossible but immoral as well. The arbitrament of force is the logical outcome of the nature of the state. The mere fact of the existence of many States involves the necessity of war."

"War is the very sphere in which we can most clearly trace the triumph of human reason."

"Countries like Belgium and Holland, which, to the great detriment of that science, have unfortunately so long been the home of international jurisprudence, adopted a sentimental view of it, because they lived in constant fear of aggression. Few persons reflect how ludicrous it is for Belgium to look upon herself as the chosen center for the science of international law. Belgium is a neutral state, therefore incomplete by its very nature. How is it possible to expect a sound and healthy law of nations to proceed from such a source?"

"England can only be seriously injured in a naval war by the infliction of as much damage as possible to her mercantile marine."

The distinction which British spokesmen make between the German people and their leaders, or rather the philosophy of their leaders, may appear too subtle to be valid, yet it is easy to understand.

They still like to think of the German people as the same who found expression through the voices of Goethe and Kant. It appears impossible to reconcile such a people with the pronouncements of Treitschke and Hitler.

Rex Miller

Just the Place for a Little Nap

Wide World

Relaxation at the Fredericksburg Dog Mart

Gerald Hart of Fredericksburg, Va., takes a nap on Duchess, St. Bernard puppy, at the annual Fredericksburg Dog Mart. The market held Oct. 13 was the 241st of the annual affairs. According to legend the dog mart dates back to 1698 when white settlers met with friendly Indians once a year and exchanged dogs for Indian corn, furs, and other products.

White House Cuts State Dinners Off List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The White House social program, normally made up of five state receptions and five formal dinners has been cut in half this year, with all dinners eliminated.

Extra work put upon the President by reason of the European war is the reason given by Mrs. Roosevelt, though there is indication that the delicateness of trying to seat opposing belligerents at the same dinner table may have influenced the curtailment.

The schedule of receptions is as follows: Diplomatic, Dec. 14; Judicial, Jan. 4; Congressional, Jan. 11; Officials of the Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Departments and Federal Agencies, Jan. 18; and Army and Navy, Feb. 1.

Envoys of all nations, including those that have declared war on each other, will be invited to the Diplomatic Reception on Dec. 14, but there is less likelihood that they will have to engage in conversation in a gathering of 1500 or 2000 than there would be at a dinner party of 100 or so.

Among those who are breathing a sigh of relief over the cancellation of the dinner series is the White House housekeeper who has had considerable difficulty in recent years to squeeze all the heads of diplomatic missions around the horseshoe table in the State Dining Room. The maximum that can be cared for is 102 but then there is scarcely elbow room to cut the turkey or other piece de resistance.

In times like these, when relations between certain nations are strained, official Washington is thankful for the unrelenting system of protocol that in normal times is looked upon as a nuisance.

Protocol decrees exactly the order in which representatives of foreign nations shall pass before the President in a reception line. Protocol fixes the order of precedence without consideration of private feelings.

Ambassadors come first in an order decreed by their length of service in Washington, members of ambassadorial missions whose chiefs are out of town come next; then come ministers in the same order.

There is an unwritten law that White House invitations issued in the name of the Chief Executive of the United States must be accepted if the bidden guest is in town. But no one ventures to say how long they shall stay and often, as in the case of the Japanese last year, the entire mission scampers out as soon as they have shaken the President's hand.

Mechanized Corn Field Ends First Year of Test

EL PASO, Ill., Oct. 16 (AP)—An experiment which might revolutionize planting of the Nation's corn fields because of its promise of bigger yeilds and slashed costs of production neared the end of its first trial year today.

It was conducted on an 80-acre test field with no special preparation or extra fertilization. The plot was worked entirely by machinery.

The corn was drilled in rows only 20 inches apart, half the usual distance. The hills in each row were only 18 inches apart, with a single kernel of corn planted four inches deep in each hill, instead of two or three kernels.

This destroyed the customary geometrical pattern of a corn field wherein the hills were 40 inches apart in each direction.

Lester Pfister, a pioneer in commercial production of hybrid corn and director of the experiment, said more kernels were planted per acre and each stalk given more room in which to produce perfect ears.

The ground was plowed a year ago and worked twice, before planting with a heavy 24-foot rotary hoe. After planting, the field was dragged four times by a 27-foot cultivator known as a finger weeder.

A single acre harvested last week, he said, yielded 98 bushels. It was harvested by a combine which husked, shelled and sacked the grain in a single operation.

"Personally, I think the yield should run between 125 and 145 bushels per acre, although that is still only a guess," Mr. Pfister said.

He added that "with such an ideal season as we have had," the same field under the old methods without hybrid seed might yield 100 bushels per acre, "so I am expecting considerably more than that."

Careful cost records have been kept by Mr. Pfister and co-operating machinery companies. He said cost of preparing the seed bed, exclusive of seed, was $2.77 an acre, including labor, all out-of-pocket machine costs, use of land, taxes and depreciation. He said the corresponding cost under the old method was $4.31 an acre.

Figures on cost of harvesting will not be available until the crop is completely harvested and marketed.

"We expect to make this experiment over a period of at least three years," Mr. Pfister said. "At the end of that time we will know exactly what to expect. Hybrid corn is usually expected to increase a yield of 15 per cent. The new method may add another 15 per cent."

Irrigation Pays Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

A recent report from the United States Bureau of Reclamation to the effect that 70 Federal dams now impound 36,000,000 acre-feet of irrigation water reminds Arizonans that water storage began in their own State. They are inclined to take credit, on behalf of Arizona, for the success of the reclamation program, which was assailed at first and still is subjected to eastern criticism.

After the Bureau of Reclamation —at first called the Reclamation Service—was created by Congress in 1902, its first project was the one which today irrigates the semi-tropical, highly productive, 240,000-acre Salt River Valley around Phoenix. The Roosevelt Dam, completed in 1911, became the Bureau's "show project," the one to which it points as indisputable proof that the desert can indeed be made to blossom at great financial and human profit.

Theodore Roosevelt and the Bureau heads were eager to see the Salt River irrigation system built first. All plans had been prepared in advance so that there would be no delay. But promoters of other projects objected that Salt River Valley was ineligible. They asserted that the Reclamation Act provided only for construction of works to benefit public lands, while those in the Arizona district were privately owned. Months of argument finally disposed of this obstacle.

Storage actually began in 1907 when Roosevelt Dam, 80 miles northeast of Phoenix, was finished. Before its dedication, four years later, its value had been proved. For the first time Arizona's largest and most populous valley had a dependable water supply.

The Bureau's records show that all storage in 1907 was 154,000 acre-feet, but part of that was behind two smaller dams begun after Roosevelt. It took two years more for the total to rise to 1,000,000 feet (enough to cover 1,000,000 acres one foot deep). But storage after that rose steadily until America's entrance into the World War in 1917. At that time there were 7,000,000 feet in 27 reservoirs. Arizona still had only one.

Ernest Douglas

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Leaders Quick to Reply to Lindbergh Arguments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct 16 — So seriously have Administration supporters taken the earnest words and national prestige of young Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that they have issued a formal answer to his radio speech last week, while the Senate devoted almost a day's discussion to his ideas and recommendations.

The Administration answer was made by Senator Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who advanced two major points:

1. That offensive and defensive weapons can not be distinguished as recommended by Colonel Lindbergh, following President Hoover: and

2. That Colonel Lindbergh fails to distinguish between democracies and totalitarian governments in flatly characterizing the present European struggle as just another phase of "power politics."

Two other members of the Administration, Majority Leader Alben Barkley and Senator Tom Connally of Texas, felt the Lindbergh speech important enough to attack, while isolationists like Senators Bennett C. Clark, (D) of Missouri, and Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, praised it.

Furthermore the Lindbergh debate, which occured Oct. 14 momentarily brought a real period of exciting toe-to-toe argument, as an interlude in the dreary round of formal prepared speeches. At its high point it moved Senator Ernest Lundeen, (Farmer-Laborite) of Minnesota, to declare that America should seize British islands in the Caribbean to pay for war debts, which provoked an indignant storm of protests from opponents.

Let's "Acquire" Islands

The Lundeen statement came after a protracted "war debt" debate.

"We have talked to England for 20 years," Mr. Lundeen said, "and now is the time to act. We have demanded and demanded and she has refused to do anything about it. Now let us show that there is some red blood in us. These islands are all on our American coasts. They are really American islands. We need them for naval bases. We need them for aircraft bases. We do not want the Germans or anybody else to get them. Now is the time to acquire them."

At once there was a commotion in the Senate. Senator Connally quick to catch an opponent in unwary expression, exclaimed that Senator Lundeen professed a desire to keep America out of war, but that the seizure of islands would lead straight to war.

"Think of it!" he exclaimed, "now is the time to grab them, according to the Senator, while England is not looking, while Germany has her down, with a knife at her throat, and she cannot resist!"

"Let me say when we seize the West Indies not a shot will be fired," retorted Senator Lundeen. "There will be no war over the West Indies."

"The Senator's comments," declared Senator Lewis D. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, indignantly, "remind me of what I have been reading in the last two or three weeks of what Mr. Molotoff has told the Lithuanians and the Esthonians and the Finnish people about the need of Russia for the islands in the Baltic."

"And Sweden," put in Senator Connally.

Offense and Defense

Prior to the Lnudeen episode the debate turned almost wholly on the Lindbergh speech. Most speakers acknowledged the sincerity of the address. But even many isolationists who praised it questioned the possibility of differentiating between defensive and offensive weapons. Of this Mr. Pittman said in part:

"Apparently to Colonel Lindbergh's mind, a bomb is an offensive weapon, and yet our military experts tells us that bombs carried by airplanes would be one of the strongest defensive weapons against an attack upon our shores by an enemy fleet. Colonel Lindbergh apparently considers an airplane an offensive weapon because he desires the export of such weapon embargoed. Our military experts consider defensive weapons we have, and our Congress has approved this opinion by appropriating money for one of the largest aerial programs in history."

Arguments Similar

Many Administration Senators pointed out the similarity between the Lindbergh and the Hoover arguments. Senator Clark, who warmly praised the Lindbergh speech as a "magnificent statement" from "a great, patriotic American figure, with a clearness and a conviction and a logic which I do not think can be answered," nevertheless took issue with the proposed distinction between defensive and offensive arms. His comment was typical of many isolationist Senators. The very fact that "offensive weapons and defensive weapons cannot be segregated in any intelligent manner," he said, "is the strongest possible argument for an embargo on all arms, because it is not possible to segregate the defensive from the offensive weapons."

No Otttawa Reply

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (CP)—Canadian officials, replying to inquiries, took the stand that the speech of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in Washington was not a matter for Government consideration.

Colonel Lindbergh in his radiocast suggested that Canada has not "the right to draw this hemisphere into European war simply because they prefer the crown of England to American independence."

It is an established policy of Canadian ministers not to reply to statements made by private citizens of foreign counttries dealing with controversial subjects, officials said.

Flier Criticized

TORONTO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's radio speech on the United States' position in reference to the war in Europe was criticized by the Toronto Daily Star in an editorial headed, "An Offensive Lindbergh Address."

The Star said Colonel Lindbergh "made a speech over the radio which was presumptuous and offensive in some of its references to Canada and fortunately does not represent the attitude of the vast majority of Canada's good neighbors to the South.

"Colonel Lindbergh said that sooner or later the United States would have to demand the freedom of this Continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European powers.

"In other words, Colonel Lindbergh would detach Canada from its British connection and refuse it the right to determine its own positions, its right 'to prefer the crown of England to American independence.'

"This is pure Hitlerian doctrine —that a stronger country should be at liberty to over-ride wishes of a weaker one. It is not representative of United States opinion.

"The United States has no more right to say whether Canada should go to war with Germany than Canada had to say whether the United States should go to war, long years ago, with Spain."

Approval Stated

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (CP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's comment on Canada's participation in the European war was indorsed by William Tremblay, Quebec Labor Minister, in an address opening his campaign for return in the Quebec elections Oct. 25.

"Is it our fault," he asked, "if Europe is filled with hate and destruction? If they want to destroy themselves in Europe, it is their business."

British Comment

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Sections of the London press assailed Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for "apparently developing the Hitler mind" and "puerile attempts to split our Empire."

The attacks were focused on his assertion in a radiocast Oct. 13 in Washington that "sooner or later we (in the United States) must demand the freedom of this Continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power."

"Hitler's Medal Goes to Lindbergh's Head" read the headline over the following front-page editorial criticism in The Sunday Express:

"Colonel Lindbergh, honored and decorated visitor of Hitler's, fervent admirer of Nazi strength, is now apparently developing the Hitler mind.

"He declares that Canada has no right to go to war unless with the permission of the United States."

[Colonel Lindbergh on Oct. 18, 1938, in Berlin received the Order of the German Eagle, one of Germany's highest decorations.]

Mr. Peter Wilson, columnist of The Sunday Pictorial, prefaced a long, critical review of Colonel Lindbergh's career with the words:

"American troublemaker number one has been shooting off his mouth again."

"This international busybody took it upon himself to challenge Canada's entry into the fight," Mr. Wilson declared.

Describing "the history of Lindbergh" as "an interesting if somewhat unpleasant document," he wrote of the flier's visits to Germany and Soviet Russia and said "the gross Göring (Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring) invited him as the guest of honor to a very private luncheon party."

He recalled Colonel Lindbergh's acceptance of a German decoration in 1938 and added: "A lot of people thought it should have been a double-cross."

Mr. Wilson then attacked the radiocast, saying:

"I imagine that millions of other 'free-born' Americans must have switched off their radios with the feeling that 'Lindbergh, the Nazi pet' is not very well qualified to talk about democracy.

"In this country at least we shall know what to think of a man who returns our hospitality with cheap sneers at our fighting qualities and puerile attempts to split our Empire."

[The Lindberghs left the United States in December, 1935, and arrived in England on the last day of the year. They remained there for two and one-half years and then made their home on a French Island, returning to the United States last April.]

"And knowing Americans as I do," Mr. Wilson said, "I think they will know what to do with his speech, too."

South Polar Artist Develops Paint to Stand 80 Below Zero

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (AP)—An oil paint usable at 80 degrees below zero is a development few ever will have an opportunity to employ, but it is of prime concern to the Byrd Expedition's artist.

When Leland Curtis gets down into the Antarctic, he knows his colors will change neither chemically nor physically, that they will be the same as they are in the warmth of his hillside studio here.

Mr. Curtis has worked for many years in cold temperatures—the High Sierras in wintertime is one of his favorite subjects—where, sometimes, his materials change color or lose their fluidity. When he was selected to accompany Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his third expedition, Mr. Curtis decided there was no use going if he couldn't paint, no matter how cold it becomes.

"The Admiral, as well as others who have been there with him, warned me that it gets down to 80 below," Mr. Curtis said, "and to be prepared for it."

"Mr. Curtis was busy packing 200 small canvasses—prospecting panels—and dozens of brushes. His specially-prepared tubes of colors will be shipped to Boston, from where the party will sail in a few weeks.

"Months ago I started mixing paints at the California Institute of Technology—in a refrigerator," Mr. Curtis related. "The medium of linseed oil, with turpentine as a thinner, in the customary proportions either hardened or the pigments lost their physical characteristics, or both."

Mr. Curtis doesn't want to say what he did to make oil paints stand up at 80 below, but he admits he added more oil and turpentine "and something else."

Mr. Curtis paints on small panels, about 12 by 15 inches, to conserve space and weight. He expects to spend much of his time skiing over Antarctic wastes, carrying the tools of his trade on his back. When he returns from the expedition, two or more years hence, he will have more than a year's work in "enlarging" his on-the-scene sketches.

It was suggested that Mr. Curtis is taking 90 tubes of white paint for every 10 of all other colors into the South Polar regions. Nothing but snow there!

Mr. Curtis, however, said that he is taking the same colors he'd take to the beach or the desert.

"The impression that Antarctica is all white is wrong," he said. "There is so much color there that first timers are overwhelmed by its beauty."

1,200 Persons Tell Treasury What Is Wrong With U. S. Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—More than 1,200 persons have told the Treasury in the last few weeks that they think is wrong with Federal tax laws.

About 250 appeared in person to explain their views to John W. Hanes, Treasury Undersecretary; Thomas Tarleau, tax-drafting expert; Roy Blough, tax-research expert, and other officials.

Mr. Hanes, a former Wall Street broker, wrote 1,368 invitations to persons who might have tax complaints. Most of those invited grasped the opportunity, and others who read about it in the papers didn't wait for an invitation.

Mr. Hanes promised confidential treatment of complaints, so their precise nature cannot be told yet. But complains often heard are:

1. That income taxes on the very rich ought to be either increased or decreased.

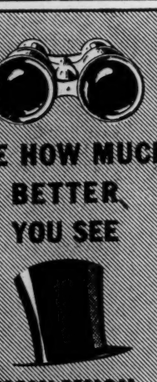
2. That millions of persons with incomes just below present tax levels ought to contribute a share.

3. That nuisance taxes on gasoline and other commodities should be removed.

4. That estate and gift taxes should be reformed.

All complaints, Mr. Hanes said, would be analyzed. Some time this winter, the Treasury is going into a huddle with the House-Senate Revenue Committee and see what can be done to meet them.

SEE HOW MUCH BETTER, YOU SEE



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One of a series of messages on the national transportation situation.

RAILROADS, AIRWAYS, WATERWAYS and HIGHWAY HAULAGE

These are the four great forms of transportation in the United States. In discussing them, it is so easy to indulge in *emotional thinking.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For instance, the railroad interests ask for a "square deal" and a "fair field." But they stop with these appeals to the emotions. Since they have not been specific, it seems fair to ask just what is the railroad idea of a square deal. Is it the thought of railroad leaders that all other transportation agencies be burdened with arbitrary taxes and restrictions—the sole purpose being to place all forms of haulage before the people on *an equal basis?* Eventually, then, the people would find little to choose between the transportation agencies—rates, efficiency and speed of service would all be about the same. All forms of transportation would be *pulled down to the level of the slowest, most expensive system of haulage.* In what other way could we have *equality* between the railroads, airways, waterways and highway haulage—with operating conditions and problems so widely different in each?

HOW ABOUT A SQUARE DEAL FOR THE PEOPLE?

In all of the demands for special consideration by transportation interests, how many speeches have you heard or how many articles or advertisements have you read—in which a square deal was demanded for the people, the general public? *Who comes first—the transportation agencies or the people?* Shall private interests be served to guarantee profits for them or shall the *public interest* be served?

TRANSPORTATION IS ONE OF YOUR EXPENSES

Every time you pay out a dollar for merchandise or materials, about 25c of your dollar goes to pay the cost of transportation—a cost that is hidden in the purchase price. Do you want this cost of haulage increased so that your living expenses will go higher? If you do, then you will listen with favor to the demands for more rigid regulation and more burdensome taxes upon the new, modern form of transportation known as *highway haulage.* If you want to see the cost of doing business and your own living costs *held down and further reduced,* then you will oppose all appeals that are aimed at highway haulage to cripple it, slow it down, rob it of its tremendous inherent advantages.

COMPETITION IS GOOD FOR ALL

The railroads once had a transportation monopoly. Regulation, therefore, became necessary. This regulation was provided to protect the users, the shippers, the public—*not the railroads.*

Now that the railroads no longer enjoy a monopoly, shrewd efforts are being made to depart from the fundamental American principle of regulation. The idea is to bring about regulation that will put the *welfare of the railroads* ahead of the welfare of the people!

It is an attempt to solve the railroad problems through having society legislated to meet the needs of the railroads—instead of adjusting railroad operations *to the needs of society.*

Competition is not particularly welcomed by some of us. But it's good for all of us. It's the *only insurance* of a square deal to the public. Let competition continue!

Freedom of the highways is a basic human right.
Every form of transportation should be allowed to develop freely.
All persons should have equality in the use of the highways in the pursuit of a livelihood.
As road bonds are retired and as basic improvements involving non-recurrent costs are made in the highway system, the taxes on motorists should be reduced.
Special motor vehicle tax funds should be dedicated wholly to highway purposes.
Ports-of-entry and other highway barriers to interstate movement of motor vehicles should be removed.
The motor vehicle has "personalized" transportation to fit the special needs of the individual.
Safety requirements alone should be the measure of motor vehicle weight and size limitations.

The right of the public to freedom of choice of transportation methods should be preserved!

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Stalin and Baltic States: Dictation After Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The four small Baltic republics, Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, and Lithuania are very much in the news today because big Russia is threatening their independence; but in the 20 years they have been on the European map, many people were hazy about what they stood for. Only Finland, which has paid its war debts to the United States regularly, and which in the last year has spent millions to prepare for the now forgotten 1940 Olympic Games, may be considered an exception.

All four countries were carved wholly from the pre-war Russian Empire as a result of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917. For 100 years they were "Russia's window on the Baltic Sea," and now that Joseph Stalin has "asked" their foreign ministers to sign over to him the right to fortify the Baltic seaports again and to keep troops on their soil, many feel that they will once more become a part of Russia.

Like most of the people of Europe the Baltic peoples came originally out of the heart of Asia. The Latvians claim the distinction of being among the oldest inhabitants of Europe and trace their ancestors back to the Iron Age. The Estonians and the Finns are distant relatives of Hungarians who wandered into Europe on horseback in the eighth century, while the Lithuanians are one of the older Slavic tribes, and are first cousins of the Poles.

In the middle ages they all had large kingdoms, but they soon disintegrated. Lithuania ruled at one time three times as much territory as Poland and was considered a great power, but the rulers' daughter married the King of Poland and brought him an empire as a dowry. Since then the Baltic States have survived successive conquests by Sweden, Germany, Poland and Russia, and have maintained themselves as independent states since 1919.

People Mainly Farmers

The vast majority of the people in the Baltic countries are farmers. Until 1819 they were serfs. In Finland they tilled the land of Swedish, and later of Russian noblemen, while in Estonia, Latvia and to a great extent in Lithuania, they worked on the great estates of the German "Baltic Barons," the successors to the medieval Teutonic Knights who had first conquered the territory in the thirteenth century and established there an "upper crust of German civilization."

Originally the Baltic Barons hoped to Germanize Latvia and Estonia and to establish the first German "overseas colonies," but they have long since lost all but their cultural ties with Germany. They became the land-owning nobility, and though they lost much forms that were adopted after the of their property in the land reforms that were adopted after the World War, they remained as a dominating upper class of financiers and industrialists. The Baltic Germans comprise only about 3 per cent of the total population of the four states, and though they have always been heartily disliked by the peasants, it has been due to their organizing power that the small countries have been able to survive foreign domination.

Mr. Stalin is insisting today, it is reported, that these Germans leave the Baltic states in order to eliminate a pretext for future German expansion in that direction. Herr Hitler seems to have agreed because he wants to settle them in German Poland.

Little Mineral Wealth

The soil of the Baltic states is poor, and except in Finland, where there is some iron ore, there is little mineral wealth. In Finland, for instance, 73 per cent of the land is covered with forests, 11.5 per cent is covered by over a thousand lakes, and only 10.5 per cent of the area is under cultivation. The situation in the other states is not much different. Yet in spite of this, the Baltic States have been an object of interest to most of the European Powers.

The reason for this interest is that Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania form a solid door to the vast Russian warehouses and markets. Whoever controls the Baltic States can control Russian trade and can prevent Russia from dominating the Baltic Sea. It is this same geographical significance that has caused Soviet Russia to make demands on the four peaceful republics today, and that caused them to lose their independence in the middle ages.

Even before there was any Russian Empire, the Düna (Daugava) River in Latvia was the traders' entrance into Russia and even Central Asia. Here came German traders from Bremen in 1201 and founded the present Latvian capital, Riga. The German Hanseatic League built many forts and trading towns along the coasts and had a virtual monopoly on the Baltic amber trade and the Russian grain trade.

Soon the Teutonic Knights established themselves, and in the sixteenth century the Swedes occupied the Baltic coast. They did not relinquish Finland until 1815. Russia also began to expand in the seventeenth century under Peter the Great. At first the only Russian Baltic port was St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), but as it was icebound during the winter months Russia sought free access to the sea farther south. As a result, all four Baltic states came under the domination of the Czar. At first they had autonomous rights, especially Finland, but at the beginning of this century they were all subjected to an extreme program of "Russification."

Czarist Tendency Revived

The need for an icefree port changed in time to an ambition on the part of the Czar to make the Baltic Sea a Russian Lake and to have a large navy. The Russians built naval bases at Riga, Libau, Windau and other Baltic ports, and were prevented from dominating the Baltic completely by the opposition of England. Today they have again acquired the right to fortify Libau and Windau, and Soviet policy seems to be taking on the Czarist stamp.

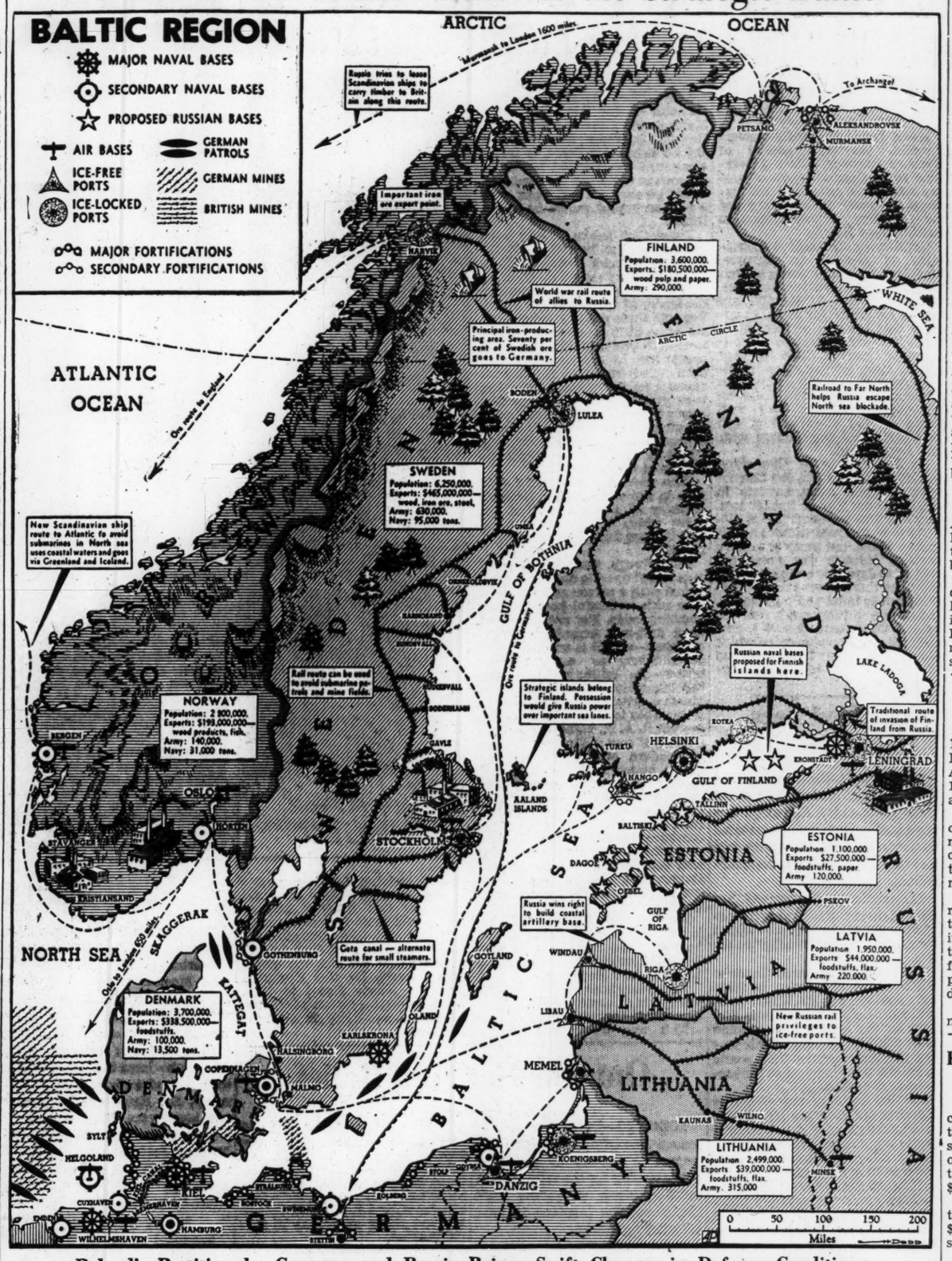
During the World War the German armies "saved" the Baltic states from the Bolsheviks, and allowed pro-German regimes to be set up by the German elements in each country. After the armistice the Allies recognized their independence, but strong Communist parties had to be subdued before the states could set up their present democratic governments with universal suffrage, one chamber legislature, and a multi-party system.

From an economic point of view Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were better off under Russia than they are today, because of the vast amount of Russian trade that poured through their ports. When they gained their independence they lost this great hinterland, and found that their resources were so limited that they had to import foodstuffs. Dairy products, linen, and lumber were their only valuable exports. Only Finland became stabilized economically, and by virtue of the great thrift and industry of the Finnish people it managed to improve its position, and raise their level of literacy and culture above that of the smaller neighbors to the south.

All lines of communications before the World War had been constructed to meet the needs of the Baltic States as provinces of the Russian Empire, and as independent states they found that it was necessary to continue using them. At first they tried to do without Russian transit trade, because Communist propaganda followed the Russian merchandise, but after the leadership of the Soviet Union was assumed by Joseph Stalin and World Revolution ceased to be the cardinal point of Soviet policy, the Baltic States did all possible to improve their relations with Russia.

Though they abolished the Communist Parties in each country, the governments did it tactfully and provided every facility for Russian commerce. Therefore lack of economic co-operation is not the excuse for Russia's demands for a military foothold.

Resources and Trade Routes of the Strategic Baltic



Poland's Partition by Germany and Russia Brings Swift Changes in Defense Conditions

While most of the sea lanes and railroads indicated on this map are hundreds of miles from the western front, they play a vital part in the war because over them move the products of a region whose best customers have been the present enemies, Great Britain and Germany—and because the accident of geography makes the area's shipping an easy prey of belligerent submarines. Chief products are iron ore and timber and its by-products—all highly prized by nations at war.

The militarily weak Baltic nations are wedged between the new-found friends, Germany and Russia. No sooner had Poland been partitioned than Russia began moving west along the Baltic. It wants ice-free ports and bases controlling sea lanes. Nations that have granted its demands have come close to being Soviet protectorates.

Soviet pressure was exerted first against Estonia and Latvia, which quickly capitulated; then against Lithuania, which, in return for its concessions, regained its old capital, Vilna. Next Russia tackled Finland.

As Soviet influence spread, Germany began repatriating 118,000 Germans from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Soviet Diplomat Forecasts The Overthrow of Stalin

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANNES, France—It is not very often that Stalin is criticized by a Soviet citizen. Indeed one might accurately say that the privilege of criticizing a dictator may only be purchased by ceasing to be a citizen of the country over which he rules. An indictment of Stalin has just been drawn up by Fyodor Raskolnikoff, former Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria, who was recently declared an outlaw because of his refusal to return to the Soviet Union, where he doubtless anticipated the fate of many other diplomats who have been victims of Stalin's prolonged and comprehensive purge.

Like many other individuals who have fallen into disfavor in the Soviet Union during the last few years, Raskolnikoff was a picturesque and glamorous figure in the early days of the Revolution. A leader of the turbulent Kronstadt sailors, who were strong supporters of bolshevism, Raskolnikoff was captured by the British during the period of Allied intervention in Russia and told me with a smile that he learned English in Brixton Prison when I met him in Moscow. He was subsequently exchanged and took command of naval operations of a Soviet gunboat flotilla on the Volga River and the Caspian Sea. He possessed some literary talent and published a play of the French Revolution entitled "Robespierre."

Open Letter

From his place of refuce in Cannes, in southern France, Raskolnikoff published an "open letter to Stalin," from which the following excerpts are characteristic:

"You practice politics without ethics, power without honor, socialism without regard for the human being. This socialism is as far from true socialism as your arbitrary personal dictatorship is from the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"You have calumniated and shot the companions of Lenin, Kameneff, Zinovieff, Bukharin, Rykoff and others, of whose innocence you were very well aware. Before their death you forced them to express repentence for crimes which they have never committed.

"On the eve of a war you are destroying the Red Army, the pride of the country, the bulwark of its power. You have decapitated the Red Army and the Red Navy. You have killed the most gifted of our officers, headed by the brilliant Marshal Tukhachevsky. Where is Marshal Bluecher? (the former commander of the Soviet Far Eastern Army). Where is Marshal Egoroff? You have arrested them, Stalin!"

Experiences Told

Raskolnikoff described his own experiences as Ambassador in Sofia, where an agent-provocateur had caused the arrest of almost the whole personnel of the embassy, from the military attache to the chauffeur. He called the roll of a number of well known Soviet writers, Pilniak, Tretiakoff, Arosieff, Tarasov-Rodionoff, who had been arrested. He also mentioned the aviation constructor, Tupoleff, and the modernistic theatrical producer Meyerhold as among those who had been arrested and two well known natural scientists, Professors Ipatieff and Chichibanine, as having been forced to flee from the country. Apostrophizing Stalin again, he writes:

"Like Hitler you have rekindled the auto-da-fes of books of of the Middle Ages. I have seen with my own eyes huge lists of books, to be destroyed without delay, sent to Soviet libraries. On these lists, in regard to numerous namse of authors, one finds the instructions: Suppress all books, pamphlets and pictures."

Further reproaching Stalin with refusing to admit political refugees from Spain and other countries, Raskolnikoff ends his letter with a prediction that the Soviet dictator will be overthrown and that his crimes will be punished.

Outdoor Activities In Georgia Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLAIRSVILLE, Ga.—Heightened interest in out-of-door activities and facilitiies in the vast recreational section of the north Georgia mountains is reflected in the meetings being held by organizations devoted to such things.

Efforts of the wild-life department of the State to protect the game and to provide a long-range planning program of bird, fish and game cultivation have brought many camps and country lodges into the region. Improvement of trails and public lodges, in particular the Vogel State Park, near here, has furnished the incentive to make collective group meetings possible near some of north Georgia's most desirable mountain localities.

The Georgia Appalachian Trail Club recently held its tenth annual meeting at Neel's Gap. Discussion of problems of natural resources were featured. The meeting was followed by a five-mile hike over the trails of Blood Mountain, highest point in the Georgia section of the Appalachian trail.

Battleships vs. Aircraft Reviewed by U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Naval experts here viewed the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak as a severe blow to British sea power, in regard to its future implications.

If German submarines should be able thus to trim further the British-French 6-to-1 naval margin over the Nazi fleet, the sea blockade of Germany might be threatened, experts said.

A battleship at sea, they said, normally is safeguarded by a protective screen of light cruisers and destroyers as well as by her own armor and anti-torpedo "blisters" along the hull. Additional protection is provided by alert scouting planes.

Whether a U-boat actually sank the $10,000,000 battleship as indicated by the British Admirality, and whether torpedoes were fired when the ship was at sea or at anchor were questions of importance to the United States along with all navies which consider the battleship the backbone of a fleet.

Leahy's Views Supported

The 12 battleships with the American fleet in the Pacific are little more modern in design than the Royal Oak though probably better protected.

The sinking underscored official testimony given to Congress last year that a battleship is not invulnerable. Admiral William D. Leahy, then Chief of Operations, noted that a battleship could be sunk by torpedoes, armor-piercing shells or aerial bombs—"under conditions favorable to the attack and provided it is nit often enough and in the right place."

Aside from its protective screen of other ships, it depends for safety on armor, watertight subdivisions and well organized "fire control parties" trained to cope with damage quickly.

Speed the Big Factor

In the World War Britain lost two dreadnaughts of the same general type as those now in service and 11 battleships of a predreadnaught type, aside from three battle cruisers and scores of lighter cruisers and destroyers. Torpedoes accounted for many, mines and explosions caused other losses.

The British fleet has 11 battleships and three big battle cruisers classed as capital ships, remaining. Four or five newer and faster battleships of the King George V class are expected to join the fleet possibly next year.

While Germany has only two new battleships and three 10,000-ton heavily armored "pocket battleships," experts consider this force a definite threat to the British blockade in connection with submarine and aerial attacks. At sea they could threaten Allied commerce and outspeed and outgun any but five fast new British and French vessels. Already the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer is believed to be operating in South American waters.

Un-American 'Isms' Outlawing Is Asked

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—More than 1,000 members of the Twenty-Ninth (Blue and Gray) Division Association called on Congress Oct. 14 to outlaw the Communist Party and the German-American Bund.

Former Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey led speakers in denouncing un-American "isms" and calling on the World War veterans to "wipe out these subversive elements in our nation."

The convention then adopted a resolution asking Federal legislation to "punish organizations or individuals who advocate the overthrow of our Government by force, fraud or violence, or who seek to promote race or religious prejudices."

Richard C. O'Connell of Baltimore was elected National Commander. Named Vice-Commanders to represent the political divisions from which Twenty-Ninth Division troops came were: L. L. Childs, Baltimore; Horace McCoy, Norfolk, Va.; Charles Hoffman, Newark; Milton E. Groome, Washington, and Carl Anderson, Middletown, Conn.

William C. Nicklas of Baltimore was elected Adjutant; Russell P. Freeman, Washington, Finance Secretary; the Rev. Michael Corr, Newark, Chaplain; Arthur Smith, Newark, Judge Advocate, and Harold A. Content, New York, Welfare Officer.

Public Assistance Total In August $275,831,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Social Security Board said Oct. 16 that total payments for public assistance and earnings of persons on Federal works programs in continental United States totalled $275,831,000 during August.

WPA payments accounted for the largest single disbursement, $107,760,000 going to 1,908,000 persons.

The August total compared with $279,738,000 for the previous month for all public assistance and public works employment.

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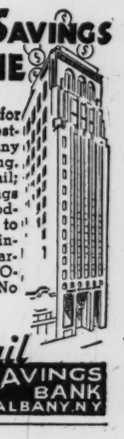

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China Pushes Toy Railway to Burma

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—In order to rush the vital Yunnan-Burma railway to completion, its western section is to be built on an ultra-narrow gauge of only 15¼ inches, by decision of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This section—280 miles long between Tsuyung and the Burma border—was originally intended to have a gauge of 39 3-10 inches.

Work on the road is being pushed as a wartime necessity and the Generalissimo recently ordered completion by the end of the present year. Many regard this as utterly impossible but in view of the urgent need, everything is being done to speed things up.

It is expected that by adoption of narrower gauge there will be a major saving of both material and labor, while the engineering of this difficult line will also be rendered simple.

Even in the new gauge as ordered, it is calculated that the railway should have a freight capacity of at least 300 tons a day, equalling the capacity of the French railway up from Indo-China to Kunming.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered because of the lack of skilled labor among the Yunnanese, the mountainous topography of the region, shortage of materials and equipment, and obstacles caused by the rainy season. The Cheng-yuan, director of the Chekiang-Kiangsi and the Hunan-Kwangsi railways and in charge of the building of the Henyang-Kweilin line, is in charge of construction of the Burma route.

Parallels Burma Highway

The railway parallels the much-advertised Burma highway which is said to be handling considerable freight by motor and animal transport in spite of the handicaps of rainy weather and a tendency toward slides in the mountainous sections.

Meanwhile a journalist just returned from a tour of Shensi, Shansi, and Hopei Provinces testifies to the high morale among the Chinese guerrillas. It is admitted that the guerrillas could be more effective against the Japanese if they wished to expose themselves to greater risk; but they are greatly harassing the occupying forces, and their own losses are now declared to be reduced far below those of the Japanese through better technique and knowledge of the country.

The bombing plane remains an effective weapon open to employment by the Japanese and not by the guerrillas. But such men as Gov. Yen Hsi-shan of Shensi have been successful in maintaining "secret headquarters" never discovered by bombing craft, and in general the guerrillas are adept at avoiding punishment.

It is the civilian population which suffers from the bombings. Yet these people rebuild, antlike, time after time. Whole cities are reported to have been virtually razed and rebuilt. Certain points have been bombed repeatedly over periods of months, but each day the reconstruction forces are out so early and efficiently that one can go over the entire locality without identifying bomb damage.

Hopeful of Final Victory

Confidence in an eventual Chinese victory seems to be maintained in the hinterland, whatever the feeling in some of the large centers where the Japanese have been able to impose a measure of defeatist feeling among the remaining population. Unity has been so increased that peaceful conditions, it would seem, must create a real economic boom throughout China, providing this unity is not lost when foreign aggression ceases to exist.

Such enthusiasm is being displayed over the national rejuvenation in these formerly backward areas that travelers are invariably struck by it. The governing officials in most areas are doing very little to achieve fundamental improvements of the social and economic set-up; but the people are taking so strong a hand in self-development that many abuses are being corrected.

New Kweilin Planned

News from frequently-bombed Kweilin, provincial capital of Kwangsi Province, tells of a "wartime reconstruction program" under which the provincial and national governments are to be asked for a million Chinese dollars to build "a new Kweilin."

Considering the relative accessibility of Kweilin to Japanese bombing planes this seems at first glance a rather injudicious project. But the leaders in Kweilin are wholly aware of the risks. It appears that the new project envisages a decentralized type of construction around various key points. More air raids are anticipated, but means will be taken to minimize the effects of these by scattering buildings here and there, so that effective hits will be difficult and any damage done will be localized.

At Kweilin, as at Chungking and other main points, the Chinese urge to build again appears to dominate any fear of further loss. This wartime imponderable is difficult to understand without a visit to free China, but many who have traveled through the areas not subject to Japanese occupation testify that there is no talk of anything but to build and build again, meanwhile putting every resource behind the construction of a new and better military machine which months hence may be in condition to undertake a telling counter-offensive.

By a Staff Artist

Vital Link for China

Map shows railway from Yunnan, pushed by Chiang Kai-shek to get needed supplies.

CAA Head Sees Boom in Flying

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Clinton H. Hester, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, has attributed an "unprecedented boom" in civil aviation to the fact that the public no longer fears airplanes.

The public, Mr. Hester said, has stopped being afraid of airplanes "just as people and horses stopped being afraid of automobiles" in the 90's.

Addressing the annual dinner of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, Mr. Hester forecast that foreign and domestic Airlines of the United States would carry 2,300,000 passengers this year and that nonscheduled fliers would bring the total number of air passengers to 5,000,000.

On the basis of orders during the first six months, Mr. Hester said manufacturers of this country would turn out well over 3,000 light planes this year, an increase of 90 per cent over last year.

He said the CAA student pilot training program would add 10,000 licensed pilots by next June 30, and that there would be an increase of 6,000 from other sources, making a total of 40,000 pilots.

British and French Agree On Saving Man Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Named by some "the Gamelin of the Air," Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Louis Norton Newall, Supreme Head of the British Royal Air Force, is freely mentioned in unofficial circles as the man to command the combined Allied air forces if and when such a joint command should be established.

These first weeks of war have made it appear that there is indeed a likeness between Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Chief of all the French military forces, and the leader of the Royal Air Force. For both these military chiefs have the same attitude toward modern war; both prefer tactics which are economical in manpower. It has been noted here that the French advance on the western front has been gradual and methodical and sparing in men, and that action in the air has been confined to reconnaissance, army co-operation, and leaflet raiding, with the single exception of the Kiel raid.

Who developed the leaflet raid plan is not divulged by Britain's Ministry of Information, but the guess which is most repeated is that it bears the stamp of Sir Cyril Newall.

This "tough, dark, tight-lipped man of 53" as he is described here, is just such a person as might well plan such successful humanitarian bombing raids. For not merely is he a first-rate organizer, but he combines—and it is no uncommon combination, as every soldier knows—the military leader and the humanitarian. The Air Chief Marshal, who has been personally responsible for the building of the present R. A. F., hates war and the horrors of war. "What the horrors of modern war mean no one knows better than the R. A. F.," he said last year. "If there is anything which can be done to stop them, it will receive ample support from the R. A. F." So it is not inconsistent to find that the man who made the British Air Force strong was one of the men the British Government sent to Geneva for special duty with the Disarmament Conference.

For Sir Cyril Newall soldiering is "in the family." A Colonel's son, he joined the army in 1905 as a Second Lieutenant of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Four years later he went to India but returned home for a course of aviation at Upavon Flying School. This was his introduction to matters aerial, and he became one of Britain's early pilots—his pilot's certificate was actually number 144. He returned to India to open a flying school there, but after the outbreak of war in 1914 he returned home to join the Royal Flying Corps. He was decorated with the Albert Medal in 1916, when he took a rescue party into a blazing bomb-dump, and put the fire out.

Wide World

Sir Cyril Newall

Supreme Head of the British Royal Air Force.

Ontario Relieves Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario moved to reduce the carrying cost of its idle manpower recently by passing a bill providing for the setting up of relief-recipients on vacant lands throughout the province to raise essential foodstuffs.

The bill, known as the Vacant Land Cultivation Act, was passed at a recent session of the Legislature, and has already received approval of the Dominion Government. The bill provides that Dominion and Provincial Governments will each share 40 per cent of the cost of the project, and the municipalities will carry the other 20 per cent.

Although the bill still awaits passage by local municipalities of the necessary authorization by-laws, relief administrators in many large centers are already lending their support and co-operation.

Any person in Ontario, under this scheme, may apply to the local council for permission to raise crops on vacant land, subject to the terms of the enabling by-laws. Tracts of land, as close as possible or within urban limits, will be divided into plots approximately 25 by 100 feet in size, and each family will be allotted a plot for cultivation. Large families may have one or two extra plots.

Each family on the active files of the local relief department will be required to take a plot, unless physically unable to work. All produce grown will be retained by these families without the value being budgeted against their food allowance, and it is hoped that in this way rising prices may be partially offset.

Aviation Officials Seek Feeder Test

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The National Association of State Aviation Officials passed a resolution at its convention Oct. 14 calling upon the Civil Aeronautics Authority to authorize the establishment of a "test case" feeder line among the applications on file.

Douglas O. Langstaff of New Orleans, newly elected President said granting of such a request, under less rigid restrictions than those imposed on regular trunk line routes, would encourage the addition of similar routes throughout the Country.

The 75 officials present from 27 States adopted other resolutions asking Federal participation in airport construction and "more flexibility" in CAA regulations.

Retiring President Charles L. Morris of Hartford, Conn., declared in a report on feeder line possibilities that present established air routes serve little more than a fourth of the Nation's population, and that of the 4,000 cities over 5,000 population only 210 are on the air routes.

Want a Buffalo? U. S. Will Sell

WASHINGTON (AP)—Would you like to buy a buffalo? or an elk, or a mule deer?

The Government has 299 surplus animals on its big-game preserves in the West that it would like to sell. Prices will be $45 to $60 for buffalo, $35 to $55 for elk and $30 to $45 for mule deer, depending on weights.

The animals are being sold to avoid overgrazing on preserves in Montana, Nebraska and North Dakota. If the entire surplus stock is not sold, the animals will be available for state, county, or city zoos, parks and game preserves for the cost of capturing, crating, and transporting.

Hunt for Miss Earhart Started in South Seas

HONOLULU (AP)—A new search for Amelia Earhart was announced Oct. 14 by Eric Hanner who said he would leave Honolulu in the 55-foot schooner Valkyrie.

Mr. Hanner said he would spend a year in the South Seas searching for Miss Earhart and Edward Noonan, who were lost in the South Pacific July 2, 1937, while on a flight around the world. Extensive searches by the Navy of the sea within miles of where Miss Earhart last was reported proved futile.

6,000,000 U. S. Aliens Owe Allegiance to Home

Of 14,000,000 aliens in the United States, more than 6,000,000 had not applied for citizenship up to the time European hostilities started.

Hitlerism: Its Meaning and Objective

From "The Revolution of Nihilism"

By Herman Rauschning

New rulership, world influence, world transformation, world hegemony—this is the direction of the principles of German foreign policy . . . But they do not aim at a Greater Germany, they are not content with the place of Germany as an element of order in Central Europe. . . .

The German aims are indefinite today, only because they are infinite . . . the aim is the hierarchical organization of the nations of Europe around Germany, whether past members of the Holy Roman Empire or remnants of the 'sub-Teuton zone of fragments' in the east, with protectorate and alliances of various types; the weakening of Great Britain and destruction of her empire, the setting up of a colonial empire in Africa, and thrusts against South America and the Pacific; union with Russia or annexation of Russian territory; and, in the end, world domination . . .

The essence of National Socialist policy may be summed up in the familiar lines of a marching song of the Hitler Youth:

"Today we own Germany,
Tomorrow the whole World—"

From the mass of new plans there emerge the outlines of a radically changed world. North Africa, Asia Minor, the Near East seem naturally to tend towards the new Mediterranean empire. Northern and eastern Europe, and northern Asia beyond them, tend toward the German sphere. But this does not exclude the possibility that new imperial lines may develop in the direction of South and Central Africa, South America, and the Pacific.

There are two conceptions in the Third Reich that demand special attention. They are not made the subject of industrious propaganda, but they may be deduced from statements made by political leaders which deserve to be taken seriously. One conception is that of overland expansion—the Danube basin, Turkey, Asia Minor, India. The other is indicated by the 'geo-political' line from Flushing to Vladivostok.

Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Naziism as Seen By Friend and Foe

Two of the most discussed and most revealing books on the vital issue behind the war of 1939 are "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

The issue is Hitlerism, its real meaning, its real objectives.

The authors are Adolf Hitler, its German founder, and Hermann Rauschning, its most forceful German critic.

No more searching inquiry into Naziism has been made than that of the former President of the Danzig Senate who joined the Nazis because of belief in their promises and resigned in abhorrence of their real purposes and methods.

The purposes of Nazi Germany in its present conflict stand out with increased clarity through the analysis of this writer who foresaw the alternatives of the clash between the democracies and the dictators.

Giving new form and interest to this compelling material, The Christian Science Monitor today presents Hitler and Rauschning in companion columns. The following passages are the first of a series that will make available to Monitor readers the essence and main conclusions of these two books.

From "Mein Kampf"

By Adolf Hitler

What in history has been profitably Germanized was the soil which our forefathers acquired through the sword and settled with German peasants.

Only that relationship can ever be regarded as healthy which assures the nourishment of a people from its own soil and territory. Every other situation, though it may last centuries and even millennia, is nevertheless unhealthy, and will sooner or later lead to the injuring if not the destruction of the people concerned.

Only a sufficiently extensive area on this globe guarantees a nation freedom of existence.

The demand for the re-establishment of the frontiers of the year 1914 is political nonsense of such a degree and consequence as to look like a crime. Entirely aside from the fact that the frontiers of the Reich in the year 1914 were everything but logical. For they were, in reality, neither complete with respect to the inclusion of people of German nationality, nor intelligent with respect to geo-military appropriateness.

We National Socialists must cling unflinchingly to our foreign-policy aims, that is to guarantee the German nation the soil and territory to which it is entitled on this earth.

Germany will be either a world power or will not be at all. To be a world power, however, it requires that size which nowadays gives its necessary importance to such a power, and which gives life to its citizens.

One must be quite clear about the fact that the regaining of the lost regions will not come about through solemn appeals to the dear Lord or through pious hopes in a League of Nations, but only by force of arms.

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Co., from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

Rauschning and Hitlerism

Dr. Hermann Rauschning, whose explanations of Nazi Germany are appearing in The Christian Science Monitor "in parallel" with key quotations from Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" speaks of the Third Reich with unquestioned authority.

In a different category from many who have not agreed with the aims and methods of Nazi Germany, Dr. Rauschning originally was high in the Party councils.

As he himself says, he joined the National Socialist movement "out of conviction and not out of opportunism" but he "misunderstood its purposes."

Danzig Party Leader

President of the Danzig Senate and leader of the party in Danzig, his experiences convinced him that "what is now going on in Germany is a transient disfigurement of the true and permanent character of the nation."

And in "The Revolution of Nihilism," he adds:

"Those of us who played a responsible part in what still is busily celebrated as the 'rebirth of the nation' are in duty bound to protest against the most tremendous betrayal that perhaps was ever committed in history.

"I am entitled to make this denunciation of the revolutionary development in the Reich in the name of a growing number of those who shared my conviction of the nation's need for a fundamental change of policy.

"For the very reason that we acknowledged the eternal values of the nation and of a political order rooted in the nation, we are bound to turn against this revolution, whose subversive course involved the utter destruction of all traditional spiritual standards, utter nihilism. . .

Early Dissension

"Many responsible members of the party were strongly of the opinion in 1933-1934 that there must be a resolute break with the method of dictatorship and mass violence, but this view was overridden by the consideration that no visible breech in the progress of the movement must on any account be allowed to develop. . . .

"I must emphasize that my resignation from the National Socialist Party and my hostility to the present system of government are solely due to the fact that I found myself for solid reasons increasingly in opposition to the German policy, and was bound to oppose it if I was not prepared to act in disregard of duty and conscience.

"When the Party insisted that I should secure the Gleichshaltung of Danzig, should bring the Free City into line with the German system, arresting inconvenient Catholic priests, disenfranchising the Jewish population, and suppressing all rival parties, I appealed to the decision of the supreme leader of the Party, giving at the same time the reasons for my own view, which was opposed to the National Socialist aims, not only in these matters, but in foreign policy and economic policy.

"The supreme leader of the Party declined to give a decision himself, and left the decision to my opponent in the matter, the local National Socialist leader. This made my resignation inevitable. That is the whole story: any other that may be told belongs to the sphere of defamation, distortion, and deliberate invention."

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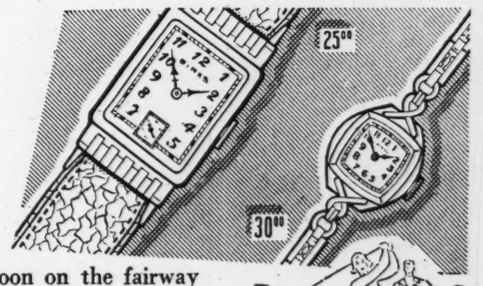

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S	U	I	T	S		C	A	L	E	N	D	S		

Portugal Firmly Neutral But Nazi Agents Are Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—There can be no question as to the wholehearted desire of Portugal's present Government to maintain neutrality; indeed today there is only one reason likely to lead to an abandonment of that policy, namely, the activities of German propagandists throughout the Republic.

Just what is being done to check such propaganda cannot be detailed, for the reason that action is taken swiftly and silently.

That the Government is fully alive to the danger is obvious. Private radio transmitters have been closed down; certain efforts to spread subversive rumors have been immediately checked; and all responsible authorities throughout the country have been quietly warned that they must act promptly and decisively in case of need.

Strong Nationalists

However, the direction of Portugal's affairs at this juncture is in strong hands. Two men of outstanding ability are determined that while protection of the people of Portugal is the primary duty of its statesmen, such duty cannot be faithfully carried out if there is any truckling to forces loosed on Europe by Germany and Russia. These are President Carmona and Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

During the Spanish War, or say roughly from July, 1936, to March, 1939, German activities in Portugal were well known.

No occasion for emphasizing what Germany was doing in Spain to save that country, and indirectly Portugal, from the danger of Communism, was ever overlooked. At every public gathering where a Germanophile had opportunity to speak, the danger of Communism, and the peculiar aptitude of Nazism to combat it, was stressed.

Nazi Propaganda

In the Legion Portuguesa and the Mocidade Portuguesa, two bodies roughly comparable to the British Territorials and the Boy Scouts, German influence was pervasive. These bodies have done generally good work in establishing discipline and physical fitness among the Portuguese populace. What annoyed impartial observers, Portuguese as well as foreigners, was the continuous deprecatory attitude inculcated toward France, the United States, and Great Britain.

Nazi arguments were all driven home in Portugal by frequent free trips and personally conducted tours to Germany, all arranged so as to impress the visitors with Germany's might. Heads of the Emissora Nacional, which is Portugal's official radiocasting organization, literary men of note, journalists and newspaper directors, doctors, lawyers, and army officers all were shown Germany at its best and told that the basic reason for its greatness was its unyielding resistance to any and every form of Communism. In law and order, the dignity and well-being of the working man, lay the strength of National Socialism, it was said.

Many of the upper classes in Portugal took Germany's statements at their face value; some few still do so today. And some army officers think that Germany's military technique is so superior to that of its adversaries that it cannot lose.

None has, however, ever tried to explain away Germany's pact with Russia; indeed even the local German groups seemed to be silent; a condition which lasted for nearly a fortnight.

Then, little by little, Nazi exponents came to the fore again. But now all their arguments are differently addressed.

Leaving the upper and middle classes severely alone, their efforts are exclusively verbal and directed to the industrial working-class men and women, many of the arguments sounding as if they were taken bodily from those "simple guides to Communism" which Moscow was so lavishly distributing all the world over between 1931 and 1933.

The line taken is that Germany and Russia are the two countries that have done most for the workers. Not only have they raised their material standards of living but they have removed all social disabilities and differences of station. Bolshevism and National Socialism, they say, are separate doctrines, differing on minor points but agreed on the main ends to be pursued, namely a desire to help all the world's workers to obtain an equal share of wealth through economic freedom.

Appeal to Workers

The postscript was a promise that Portugal's exploited workers would also be helped and uplifted, once the war in Poland was over.

Some of the agitators go further and hint at the danger of Portugal being forced into the war by France and England, saying that this would mean the dispatch of Portuguese conscripts to Northern Europe in the depth of winter and even hinting that only by forestalling any such move in good time will Portugal be safe.

Simultaneously there has been marked recrudescence of cable news supplied by the DNB (German News Agency) in certain press organs which for some time past had practically cut out such news.

Unfortunately 60 per cent of Portugal's workers are illiterate; hence the danger, of verbal propaganda. It is, however, a danger of which the Government is well aware, and, though averse to arrests for motives that may appear wholly political rather than criminal, Portugal may be relied on to take such steps as are necessary to protect law and order.

That Man—A British Censor!

© International

Scrutinizing Photographs to Bar Any Useful Information to Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Yes, that is he, the one on the left, a British Censor.

Technically this gentleman is Squadron Leader Elsdon of the Government's Ministry of Information. Notice the three rubber stamps in the center foreground of the desk. They read "Censored"—"Passed"—"Stop." The paste pots on the desk and on the shelf indicate that censor's shears are sharp.

Britain Speeds Air-Training Co-op Plan

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (CP)—Full control of the co-operative air training scheme will be in the hands of Canadian authorities, Lord Riverdale, head of the British Air Training Mission, said on his arrival here yesterday.

Financial arrangements for the scheme which Lord Riverdale described as the biggest thing the Empire has ever attempted, have not been worked out in detail. He expected, however, that the other participating governments, those of the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, would pay the Canadian Government so much per man trained.

The amount would be based on the cost of operation of the schools which will probably be spread all across Canada.

Work Is Speeded

The British Government, said Lord Riverdale, is anxious to get on with the job of setting the scheme in operation. He hoped it would be under way within a month and as rapidly as facilities were available more men would be trained.

By the time the organization reached its peak as many as 25,000 to 30,000 trained pilots, observers, air gunners, and wireless operators might be turned out of the Canadian schools within a single year.

The plan calls for the establishment of intermediate and advanced schools for Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand airmen. Once the schools are established, all airmen from those dominions will be trained here and the British Government will keep the schools full by sending over British airmen.

"This thing has already had a tremendous psychological effect on the Germans," said Lord Riverdale. "They see the prospect of their own forces becoming weaker as time goes on while our are continually rising in strength."

Need for Thousands

Thousands of skilled mechanics will be needed to service the planes used by the student airmen and keep them in repair.

Aircraft manufacturing establishments will be called upon to produce large numbers of machines.

At the start, at least, some aircraft will be brought from England.

Instructors and other trained personnel will be sent from England as they may be required by the Canadian authorities in charge of the training operations. There were plenty of good instructors in Canada, however, and these would be employed primarily.

With Lord Riverdale were Air Marshal Sir C. L. Courtney; J. B. Abraham, Permanent Assistant Secretary of the British Air Ministry; Group Captain A. Gray, Group Captain L. N. Hollinghurst, Group Captain J. M. Robb, F. R. Howard, Mission Secretary, and J. R. Smyth of the Air Ministry's Financial Division.

Daily Pint of 'Gas' for Cars Gives London Horses a Laugh

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The comeback of the disappearing horse may sound like an offering by Crimbo, the Great Illusionist. But in London streets today it is just a solid wartime fact. Like a sandbag or the air-raid warden at the end of our street. Or, for that matter, like some of the genial old horses who have the laugh on motor-driven vehicles in these days of rigid petrol restriction.

For a great many years, the disappearing horse has been feeling the draught. Particularly the draught horse. But now we see horses back to their own again. Indeed, we even see them back to other people's own as well. After all, who wouldn't be out of practice, after living in retirement as long as some of the old-timers called up from the country to meet the city's new need?

At a time when everyone, excepting a horse, should have his shoulder to the wheel, our four-footed friends are getting into harness again so rapidly that there aren't enough harnesses to go round. As there aren't enough horses to go round, either, there has been a sudden rear-up in the horse and cart markets.

Not Enough to Go Round

The quadrupled price of such vehicles and the doubled price of such quadrupeds being explained by the fact that, while some 35,000 of each normally patrol the streets of greater London, this is now about 15,000 short of the anticipated demand.

Horse-dealers and riding-school proprietors, professionally expert at coping with the unexpected, have been quick on the draw. The same can be said, also, of some of the horses. In fact, some of the horses have been too quick on the draw. For all sorts of animals unused to work within the shafts are now being taught to do it—hunters, hacks, and children's ponies. At special extension classes—the extension being in the length of the shafts of the vehicle with which their training starts—smart steppers are taught to pull their weight, instead of carrying it, in the wartime setup.

Most of these horses are going into business—very few take up Army careers in these days when cavalrymen know more about pistons than pasterns—but livery stables report that many are required for private use, now that horsepower of the old, original type, is taking the place of the stuff they have been putting in motorcars all these years.

Horses Up, Cars Down

With the petrol ration for the smallest car fixed at a pint a day, private motoring may be said quite literally to have come to a standstill, and many owners would be only too glad to turn over their machines in part exchange for a horse and trap. The trouble about this idea is that the horse and trap vendors would not be too keen on the deal, for they can get £20 to £25 for a trap that used to be worth £5, and £30 to £40 for a children's pony formerly marketed at £15.

Just how little a car is worth for swapping purposes at the present time you can gather from the fact that some have actually been exchanged, on level terms, for bicycles.

In the matter of converting saddle horses, it is estimated that one man with an assistant can break a horse into a trap in about a week. While it is well known, of course, that one horse, without an assistant, can, in certain circumstances, break the trap considerably quicker than that.

Anyway, there is a persistent demand for more horses. So much so, indeed, that, without more horses, it looks very much as if quite a large number of people will be in the cart.

Santos-Dumont Doubts Protested

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The National Aeronautics Council, asserting that a Brazilian, Alberto Santos-Dumont, was the first to fly in heavier-than-air craft, asked the Government Oct. 15 not to take part in celebrations in which "first flights" were attributed to others.

"Commemorations held annually in some countries to render homage to a pretended author of a first flight in heavier-than-air craft have given rise to doubts of the priority held by Santos-Dumont," the resolution said.

Santos-Dumont was born in Sao Paulo in 1873. Records show he made a flight in Paris in an elongated balloon propelled by a gasoline engine in 1898, and in 1906 made a flight in a machine built on the box-kite principle.

The first flight by Orville and Wilbur Wright in their heavier-than-air craft at Kitty Hawk, N. C., was made Dec. 17, 1903.

Aircraft Firm Seeks 2,500 Skilled Workmen

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Company wants 2,500 men to come to work. Officials said skilled workmen are needed because of large domestic orders for transport planes.

Four hundred new men a week will be engaged. At present 9,250 workers are employed at the firm's Santa Monica and El Segundo plants.

Finns Delay Action on Soviet Plan

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 16 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today a Finnish diplomatic mission would return to Moscow for further talks with Soviet Russian officials, but added, "I don't know when."

This announcement was made shortly after Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, head of the mission, arrived here bearing secret proposals from Moscow.

Mr. Paasikivi went into conference with Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko less than an hour after his arrival.

It was believed unlikely that Mr. Paasikivi would return to Moscow until after the conference Wednesday at Stockholm of representatives from Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland.

Finland, meanwhile, continued to hasten preparations to meet any eventuality and back up its expressed determination to resist any pressure threatening its independence.

Organization of industrial firms was undertaken today to guarantee corporations compensation up to 75 per cent of losses resulting from war emergency conditions. The compensation would be applicable to property not covered by insurance.

All strategic bridges and buildings were guarded heavily, and uniformed men appeared in streets of principal cities in increasing numbers.

Reserves were being mustered in Helsingfors and the surrounding district. Many restaurants were devoting half of their facilities to feeding the troops.

Signs were distributed to every Helsingsfors apartment house telling occupants what to do in case flight from the city should be necessary.

About 100,000 persons already have left the capital voluntarily in response to broadcast appeals.

Turks Call Troops

ISTANBUL, Oct. 16 (AP)—Turkey hastened military preparations today on the strength of reports that Soviet Russia was massing troops in the Caucasus on the borders of Turkey and Iran (Persia).

The Moscow radio station quoted Tass, the official Russian news agency, as denying troop reinforcements in the Caucasus.

The Turkish action was taken as the Russian-Turkish talks in Moscow, under way for several weeks, apparently reached a deadlock.

The Turkish fleet was at anchor at Chanak, in the Dardanelles Straits between the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

Meanwhile, Turkish military leaders watched Bulgaria, where an estimated 450,000 men have been called up for Oct. 20.

A coincidence between the calling up of the Bulgarian reservists and the return from Moscow of Colonel Boideff, chief of the Bulgarian Air Force, was noted here.

It was pointed out also that Turkey, an ally of Rumania as well as of Greece and Yugoslavia in the Balkan Entente, still has many troops on the Bulgarian frontier.

It was reliably reported here that Rumanian troops withdrawn from the Hungarian frontier following a recent agreement with the Budapest Government are being moved hastily to Rumania's borders with Russia.

Hungary and Soviet

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP)—The arrival of a Hungarian diplomatic mission in Moscow for talks with Russian leaders was announced Oct. 14.

Tass, the official news agency, said the Hungarian party, headed by M. Dekristoffi, holding ministerial rank, reached the Soviet capital yesterday.

The purpose of the visit was not announced.

Hungary thus joints the growing list of nations sending missions to Moscow. The Foreign Ministers or special envoys of Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Turkey have visited the Russian capital in recent weeks to arrange their countries' relations with the expanding Soviet power.

Swedes on Guard

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (AP)—Reports received here from Oslo said Norway had ordered troops to go today to its Finnish border.

At that point, Norway is close to Soviet Russia, whose demand for concessions from Finland is to be the subject of a conference of the heads of Scandinavian States starting here Wednesday.

Mohawk Indians Renew Land Plea

FORT PLAIN, N. Y. (AP)—The Mohawk Indians turned to their historic council Oct. 16—the first in the Mohawk valley since 1783—to renew their plea for New York lands they left 150 years ago.

Coming from the St. Regis Reservation along the Canadian Border and garbed in full tribal dress, the high chiefs of the tribe sat at a council table with officials of the Mohawk Valley Towns Association.

The Indians would like approximately 137 miles of land along the south shore of the Mohawk River, David E. Terrance, their spokesman, explained. He said the tribe never relinquished ownership of the land. Mayor Harry V. Bush of Canajoharie, sympathetic to the Indians' claims, said the Town Association of which is is Vice-President will attempt to "set the Mohawks along the quickest road to federal ears."

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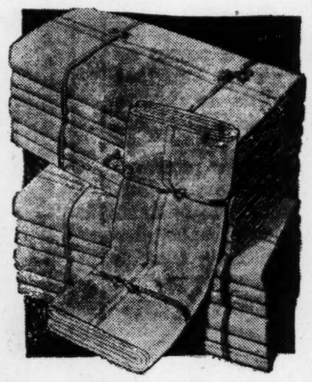

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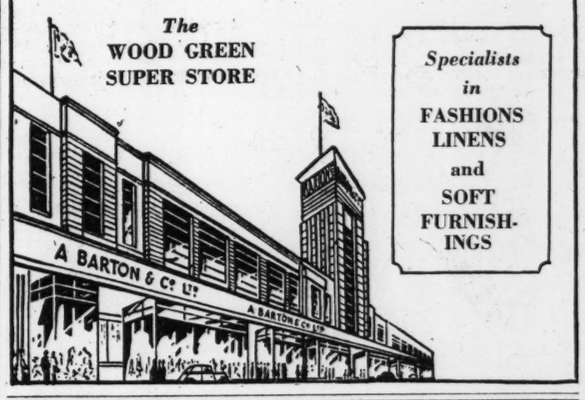

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Drawn by Frank Dobias

Miranda to the Rescue

Told by Henry Beston

Part One

It is not every family of bears that can live on an island under the protection of a mermaid and find a wrecked schooner and a spring of fresh water into the bargain. Papa and Mama Bear, studious Art, adventurous Orso, and greedy rollicking Stella, the baby, soon forgot about the City of Boston to which they had been going, soon forgot about their experiences swimming among the billows. Even the memory of Miranda, the mermaid, appearing like a star to guide them, grew dim with the rub of every-day living.

Life on the island went on very pleasantly, though sometimes the young bears grew a little lonely. Papa and Mama were satisfied, having each other and their family, but the cubs sometimes sighed and looked out to sea.

However, they were good-natured and courageous. They knew one can't have everything, and they tried not to complain. Art went on with his reading; Orso with his fishing. Mama Bear found that the red berries on the little mountain made delicious jelly.

Awaiting the Onion Crop

The potatoes, which they planted from the sacks which the seals pulled up on the beach under Miranda's direction after the shipwreck, did well, but for a while the bears were terribly disappointed to find that half their onions weren't onions, but some kind of plant. Papa wanted to pull them up, disgusted at finding he had worked so hard planting the wrong thing, but Mama said, "Please wait and let's see," and they were all delighted when the beautiful white lilies like bells began to bud and blossom. Miranda was so pleased she carried a stalk of lilies for a whole day as she swam about, and the bees wrote poems in pollen and left them on the white petals for the other bees to read when they flew by.

"Lilies are better than onions," said Art, "onions you can only eat. Lilies you can think about."

"That's all right," laughed Orso, "but I'm greedy enough to be glad we'll have onions this winter too!"

"I know," said Art one day. "There are some cans of paint and some brushes in one of the boxes. Let's paint the schooner."

"And let's name it The Miranda," said Stella.

So all the bears took big brushes and painted with might and main. The young bears painted the hull below the water line a beautiful dark sea-green; and their parents painted it white above, white as a seagull, with golden leaves ending in the bowsprit, and later Papa Bear wrote in golden letters on each side of the bow, "The Miranda."

Miranda Observes

When, at last, the last stroke of the brush had been given, the beach was covered with speckles of paint (that had to be scattered with fresh sand), but the schooner looked more like a new vessel than a wreck, and all the bears were tired and happy.

Miranda had never had anything named for her before in all her long existence, and she was very much pleased and more anxious to help the bears than ever. Although she spent so much of her time in the water, she was very observant.

Perhaps she sometimes watched other things in that mirror of hers besides her own lovely face; perhaps she saw Art reading more and more, and little Stella sighing because there was never anyone of her own age to play with, and Orso scowling all to himself as he lay floating in his seaweed disguise, catching fish.

At any rate Miranda began to appear less and less often near the island, and the seals at least knew that she was out among the waves near the route used by the vessels coming into Boston Harbor, watching and waiting, waiting and watching, but they knew not for what.

"Are you trying to sing a sailor into the sea?" they asked her, but the question annoyed her very much.

"The Mediterranean mermaids sometimes used to do such silly things, I believe," she said coldly. "But we American ones have never gone in for such nonsense." After that, the seals didn't dare ask anything more.

The Circus Boat

Vessel after vessel went by, and still Miranda did nothing but watch, floating between billow and billow, until at last the day dawned when the circus boat came by on its way to give an exhibition in Boston. There were lions and tigers, three elephants, four zebras, twenty ponies and a sea-lion aboard, but none of these were of particular interest to Miranda.

No, what interested her were the three young polar bears, leaning against the rail, watching the sea, and discussing the manager while they shared a bag of gumdrops some admiring child had given them at their last show.

"I think we should be the stars and have our names biggest on the program," said Niva, the older sister.

"We're very young still for that," answered Pola, taking another gumdrop.

"What's that?" suddenly interrupted their little brother, Whiteskin, pointing to a shining something in the water. "It's too big for a fish, and too far out of the water."

It was Miranda, of course, swimming close to the rail and looking up at the three white bears with her lovely calm face.

"Ah," she said in her voice like music. "Poor things, poor things, doomed to be captives always, clowning before your masters!"

"I don't know what you mean!" cried Niva indignantly. "We are very famous bears and much applauded."

"You ought to hear them clap!" cried Pola.

"I make 'em laugh till the tears run down their faces," said Whiteskin with pride.

"They laugh at you because you amuse them, you are funny, not wonderful to human beings," sighed Miranda. "How long is it since you have seen ice and snow, felt the wonderful cold along your paws, had the curtains of the snow blowing about your faces, you queens of the north, you prince of the icefloes? But I know of an island," Miranda's voice grew dreamier and dreamier, and now she was singing:

"I know of an island far and fair,
Where no one walks but the noble bear,
Surrounded by breakers, fold upon fold,
Green and transparent and icy-cold.
Come away, come away, come with me;
You shall be always merry and free.
Forget dull man and his efforts and cares;
Come away, come to the Isle o' Bears!"

(To be concluded next Monday.)

Coppery Gets a Chance

Coppery was a copper kettle which hung by a long hook from the ceiling of the ironmonger's shop. He had been there for ages, and whenever he got the chance he grumbled about it to the door bell.

"I'm just about tired of being up here," he said. "You never let in a customer who wants to buy me."

And the door bell, if he wasn't too busy at the time, would reply. "Cheer up, Coppery, you'll get a chance some day."

One Monday morning, soon after William, the errand boy, had taken down the shutters, the shop door opened and the door bell sang out, "Come in, come in!"

It was the ironmonger's niece, Miss Cherry, who had come to mind the shop for her uncle when he went to the city on business.

"Hello, Uncle!" called Miss Cherry. "What this shop needs is a spring clean."

"A spring clean?" questioned her uncle.

Miss Cherry in Charge

"Yes, and William and I will see to it while you are out," said Miss Cherry, unrolling the brown paper package she had put down on the counter, and taking out a blue overall, a blue handkerchief to cover her fair hair, and a pair of housemaid's gloves.

"And, William," she called as he scurried off, "bring a tall pair of steps, and we'll have those things off their hooks. That copper kettle ought to be in the window where passers by can see it."

Coppery nearly fell off the hook with excitement, but the ironmonger, who was just going out of the door, shook his head.

"There's no call for copper, these days," he said. "It's all chromium or . . ."

"Don't be so sure, Uncle," chimed in Miss Cherry.

For the rest of the morning the ironmonger's shop was in a state of upset. Things which were up came down, and things which were down went up.

At last the window was cleaned and everything was dusted and put back—all but Coppery, who was still on the counter, feeling very sorry for himself.

Presently Miss Cherry came with two soft dusters, and polished and polished his copper sides until she could see her own reflection in them.

"You'll do," she said at last, lifting him and putting him right in the middle window.

It was nearly six o'clock. The ironmonger had returned from his business in the city and Miss Cherry had taken off her overall, when Coppery noticed a tall young man looking at him through the glass, and jingling some money in his pocket.

An Artist Chooses

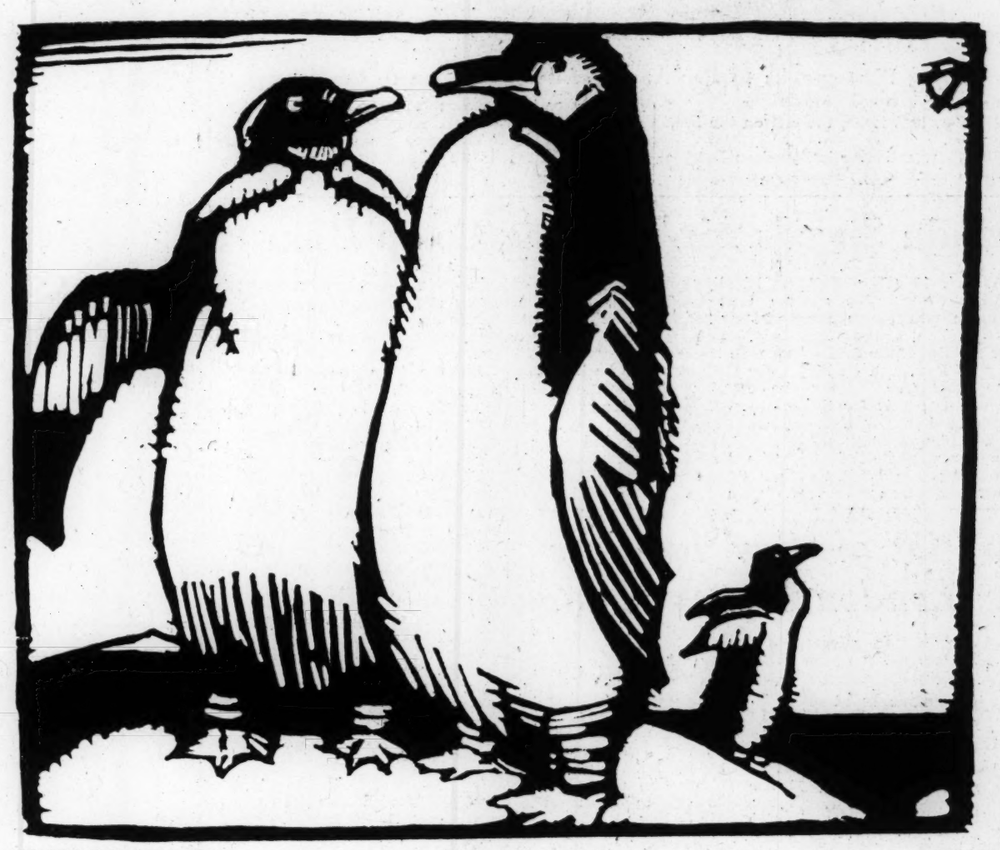
"Be quick! Be quick!" called the door bell in a great hurry, for he knew William had already gone round to the yard to get the shutters.

It was Miss Cherry who lifted Coppery out of the window and placed him on the counter.

"He would be useful in my studio," said the young man, who happened to be an artist.

"Goodby, Miss Cherry," he whispered through a bulge in the brown paper in which he had been wrapped. "Goodby, and thank you very much for the lovely spring clean!"

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)



A Block Print by Harry Townsend

Penguins' Parade

A penguin is a funny bird.
He cannot sing at all, I've heard.
Although he has a great big bill,
He does not warble, chirp, or trill.
His wings will never carry him
Above the ground, but he can swim
And use a wing, much like an oar,
To paddle him from shore to shore.

When penguins walk, they always waddle.
They look like midget men who toddle
Across a stage, all neatly dressed
In evening suit and formal vest.
Why should they wear their party clothes
In lands of storm and ice and snows?

ROWENA BENNETT

Strange Hats and Shoes

In other countries, men as well as women wear headgear and footgear which may look strange to us, but which is really not queer at all when we know the kinds of places in which it is worn.

If you had to walk on ice and snow for months at a time, for instance you would find that boots made of seal-pup hide are much warmer and more comfortable than leather shoes. If you went sleigh-riding in Sweden, you would discover that the high straw boots they put over their regular shoes are just the thing to protect feet from the cold.

An interesting collection of real things from many lands, called "What they wear on their heads and feet," is on view at the Children's Museum of Boston.

We have secured sketches of a few of these to publish on this page. You will notice that many present-day styles are adapted from ideas used by the peoples of other lands.

A Chinese Coolie

The Chinese Coolie, as he works long hours in the hot rice fields, is never without his broad-brimmed straw hat which looks like an umbrella, and is made by braiding palm leaves. A deep inside band of finer straw fits close to his head and holds the large hat on while the boy works. The peak of his hat is thus raised high above his head and it protects him from the direct rays of the hot sun.

Sandals of Rice Straw

The coolie slips his feet easily into his heelless, paper-soled sandals, made of rice straw, and held on by their rounded toe covering. These sandals cost but a trifle, are cooler, but do not last as long as leather shoes. They often wear out while the coolie is in the fields.

Instead of going a long way to a store, he can get a new pair nearby, for in rural China sandals are hung on posts along the roadside. He simply picks out a pair which fits, drops two or three coins into a tin box nailed to the post, puts on the new sandals and goes back to work.

A Picturesque Swiss Costume

The jaunty looking boy in his trim cap, his bright leather jacket and simple clogs on his bare feet lives in Gruyères, Switzerland. Gruyères . . . where have you heard that name? Oh yes, it is where that delicate white cheese wrapped in tinfoil triangles comes from.

In Switzerland, the beautiful country famous for its snow-capped Alps, its lovely lakes and chalets, the country people wear picturesque clothes which suit their attractive surroundings. Their costumes differ according to the sections in which they live.

It is easy to recognize that this boy is from Gruyères because of

A Swiss boy wears a jaunty cap and clogs

the peculiar shape of his cap with its gay, hand-made trimming, much like the present "pill-box" style many ladies wore not long ago, and by the type of wooden shoe he is wearing.

It must be easy for him every morning to slip his toes under the broad strap on his clogs and go clumpety-clump down the clean streets. If it rains, he is up high enough to keep the soles of his feet dry, even if the rest of his feet and legs get a splashing.

The Ferry

I like to ride on ferries
More than anything I do,
For there are upstairs and downstairs,
And other places, too.

My father reads his paper,
While the Boot-black shines his shoes.
The upper deck and lower deck
I visit when I choose.

I count the flags on steamers
That we pass upon our trip
When I think we've only started,
The ferry's in her slip.

I'd like to be the Boot-black
On the ferry-boat each day,
For it must be most enchanting
To be traveling that way!

LUCIA CABOT

Music for Junior

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Music and Dance

Every country has its own dances. The Waltz came from Germany, the Jig and the Hornpipe from England, the Minuet and Gavotte from France, the Polonaise from Poland, and the Bolero from Spain.

The Waltz is in 3/4 time. When you dance the Waltz you have to start on the left foot, and make two steps with the right foot, turning around as if sliding. The accompaniment for the Waltz is always oom-pah-pah oom-pah-pah, and the melody flows evenly and smoothly. The most famous Waltz is the Blue Danube, called after the great river in Europe.

The Minuet is also in 3/4 time, but it is slower than the Waltz.

Then there is the Gavotte, which is in 4/4 time, and it always starts on the off beat. You can get the rhythm of the Gavotte if you say: Dancing the Gavotte Is Such Great Pleasure.

The word Polonaise simply means Polish. It is in 3/4 time like the Waltz, but it is much more lively. Another Polish dance is the Mazurka, and it is also in 3/4 time.

Spanish dances are very quick and exciting. The Spanish dancer plays a pair of castanets, a sort of slap-sticks, which he holds in his hands and clicks them in time with the music. The quickest dance music is the Hungarian Galop and the Russian Cossack Dance. The slowest dances are the dances of China and Japan.

In olden times the Waltz and the Minuet and the Polonaise were the most famous all over the world, but now American dance music and American dances are the most popular. American dance music was called ragtime, and jazz, but now it is called swing.

All American dance tunes are in 4/4 time. The accompaniment always goes oom-pah oom-pah, but the melody does all kinds of tricks, in all kinds of rhythms, like a zigzag line on paper ruled in squares. Also the Rumba, a dance from the Island of Cuba, has become very popular.

In every country there are special instruments for their dance music. The strangest instruments are used in the Island of Java and the Island of Bali, which you can't even find on the map. Their musical instruments are mostly little drums and tinkling bells.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
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Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

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Aydelotte Takes Helm At Princeton Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Oct. 16—Dr. Frank Aydelotte today had ended his 18-year presidency of Swarthmore College to become Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., of which he is a trustee, succeeding Dr. Abraham Flexner, resigned, who has headed the Institute since it was founded in 1930.

With the new head of Swarthmore still to be chosen, Dr. Aydelotte will temporarily divide his time between both positions. He goes to his new post as an outstanding figure in the national education field, being chairman of the educational advisory board of the Guggenheim Foundation, President of the American Association of Rhodes Scholars, and a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation.

A graduate of Indiana and Harvard Universities and a Rhodes scholar student at Oxford from 1905 to 1907, Dr. Aydelotte prefaced his presidency of Swarthmore with teaching at Indiana University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is the editor of a number of learned publications.

The Institute, which operates in close co-operation with Princeton University under the $8,000,000 Bamberger-Fuld endowment for advanced learning and exploration in the fields of natural science and high scholarship, has a faculty inclusive of Dr. Albert Einstein and Dr. Thomas Mann, and a student body of doctors of philosophy.

Dr. Flexner's resignation was accepted with regret by the Institute' board in a resolution of warm tribute to the achievements of his directorship. Trained at Johns Hopkins University, his career since his first work as teacher in a private Louisville (Ky.) school has been one of outstanding contribution to scholarship in the United States in service for the Carnegie Foundation and the General Education Board founded by John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Upon his retirement from the secretaryship of the latter, he delivered the Rhodes memorial lectures at the University of Oxford subsequently expanded into the book, "Universities."

Wide World

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Retiring President of Swarthmore becomes Director of Institute of Advanced Study.

Moves to Block U-Boat Raids Perplex British

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 16—News of prolonged conferences at the Admiralty, following continued silence regarding the circumstances in which the Royal Oak was sunk, has strengthened the impression here that in considering the disaster Navy chiefs have been placed in the position of having to take serious and perhaps far-reaching decisions.

It is the implications of the sinking, not the occurrence itself, which are now taking the limelight. It is stressed that it is impossible to fight a war without setbacks and as far as the 23-year-old Royal Oak itself is concerned the loss is the gravest in the heavy toll taken of men. Allied naval supremacy is not vitally affected, since Britain without France still has four times as many capital ships as Germany, seven times as many cruisers, and five times as many destroyers.

Official silence may have had the effect of overstressing the disaster—commentators draw attention to the difference between the fairly complete communiqué issued when the Courageous sank and the meager notice of Oct. 14—but there is a very considerable demand for enlightments on how the submarine—if submarine it was—managed to get close enough to do the damage it did, considering that the battleship had a full destroyer escort.

There is even speculation on whether or not the British Navy is faced with some new weapon.

Sinking Very Rapid

It is possible to deduce that the Royal Oak was attacked sometime between midnight and 4 a. m. The large casualty list suggests that the sinking was very rapid—at that time two thirds of the ship's company would be asleep below deck.

It was generally considered that the construction of modern warships, and even of not so modern warships like the Royal Oak, would ensure that as many as three tropedoes would not cause the ship to go down immediately. Since nobody but the Admiralty yet knows exactly what happened, to outside observers Britain's second big naval loss appears for the present of most significance when seen in the perspective of recent events.

There has been very considerable activity in the North Sea recently. On Oct. 8 the British fleet chased a strong German force, but was unable to make contact. The following day the fleet was attacked for eight hours by German aircraft—the second such big attack. How many of the 18 U-boats which the British claim sunk had been operating in the North Seas is unknown, but there is evidence to suggest that the Germans have been making the "German ocean" a main theater of operations.

Sea Supremacy at Stake

There are obvious reasons for this. The fighting factor which Germany has most cause to fear is Allied supremacy at sea, and with it a successful blockade. Consequently, the British believe they have every reason to expect desperate attempts to cripple British and French sea power in the North Sea especially, and thus break at least a part of the blockade.

Recent events give some pointers as to the way the battle to loose Britain's hold on the North sea is going to be waged. Up to now Germany has been waging guerrilla sea warfare with submarines and planes. Submarines have been the more successful of the two weapons so far. But it has to be remembered that two types of air action—attacks on harbors and on convoys—still remain to be tried, and so it is impossible to draw full conclusions from what has happened so far.

From the German viewpoint intensive air attacks on convoys may appear the most worth doing, for convoys would present a bigger target with much less fire power than the fleet. If it would be possible to keep merchant shipping off the North Sea then an important part of the blockade would be completely broken and the Scandinavians would be forced to trade with Germany on Germany's terms in order to live.

Allies Giving Strong Reply

At the outset of the war Germany worked on these lines in indiscriminately sinking neutral vessels which might be going to Britain. With the possibility of institution of convoys for the neutrals it would only be a logical extension of action to attack convoys with an aerial armada.

These tactics, coupled with the sinking of the Courageous and the Royal Oak, are apt to give the impression that Germany has taken the initiative at sea with little reply from the Allies. This is not the case. The Allies have replied by sweeping German shipping from the seas, by sinking U-boats at the rate of three a week—it is claimed that more than half of Germany's ocean-going submarine fleet has now been destroyed—by capturing German-bound contraband to the tune of 315,000 tons in six weeks.

The Allies' spheres of action at sea are not restricted as are Germany's. They need to be in as many places as possible to bring their strategy to a successful conclusion. This is the reason why the British repudiate a suggestion for an "American zone" greater in extent than the three miles normally claimed as territorial waters.

Keep On Flying Around

Wide World

One Record Is Not Enough

Clyde Schleipper and Wes Carroll, who on Oct. 13 broke the light plane endurance record of 343 hours in flight near Lancaster, Calif., shown taking fuel from an automobile on the bed of Rosamond Lake and drone on toward record for all planes.

Flier's Wife Offers to Take Wheel But Endurance Pilot Says No to Plea

LANCASTER, Calif., Oct. 16 (AP)—Wes Carroll, who has been circling over a dry lake near here 18 days, can take a rest any time he wishes. His wife is anxious to continue his quest for new edurance flight records.

Catherine Carroll offered to fill her husband's flying jacket, but Carroll, who with Clyde Schleipper has passed more than 400 hours without touching earth, said "No."

Mrs. Carroll, secretary to the Chief of Police at Long Beach, Calif., is an experienced pilot.

She sent up her "let me fly it a while" proposal with gasoline and food on a refueling maneuver. Undaunted she said she would make the suggestion again when he is "a little more tired of it." Switching pilots would not forfeit the record.

Schleipper's wife, Ruth, cooks for the fliers and their ground crew.

Flying a seaplane, the Long Beach men broke the 343-hour record for light craft Oct. 13 and said they hoped to remain aloft 30 days. The heavy plane record is 655 hours.

Lancaster is 100 miles northeast of Los Angeles.

At Santa Ana, 60 miles south of Los Angeles, Troy Colboch and Jerry Keeley were in their twelfth day in the air.

Endurance Fliers Make One Record

MUNCIE, Ind. (AP)—Their first aim accomplished, Robert A. McDaniels of Muncie and Kelvin F. Baxter of Richmond flew on Oct. 16 in an effort to set a new world's endurance record for all classes of airplanes.

They equaled at 6:30 o'clock last night the 343 hours, 46 minutes with which Hunter and Humphrey Moody established the light plane endurance record at Springfield, Ill., in August. An hour later their ground crew fired bombs to announce they had broken this record.

Acknowledging that a California team had flown longer, the assistants said the Californians' attempt did not count toward a land plane record because their plane had pontoons. They said the sustained flight record for all kinds of heavier-than-air craft was 655 hours.

Roosevelt Favors 1940 Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—New York World's Fair officials had today been assured of President Roosevelt's support for reopening of the exposition in 1940, following receipt of a letter to Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, from Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, secretary and military aide to the President.

Although the text of General Watson's letter was not made public, Harvey Gibson, Board chairman of the Exposition, announced that the President had promised he would recommend to Congress at the January session that it appropriate enough funds for the Federal Government to reopen and maintain the Federal Building exhibit during the 1940 season. The letter, Mr. Gibson said, indicated the President's deep interest in the World's Fair and his gratification at its success.

Fair officials received the letter from the President's aide with obvious pleasure, expressing the view that it would be a "tremendous" help in their campaign to bring foreign exhibitors back to the big show next year in spite of the European war.

Meanwhile the Fair made another near-record Sunday with attendance at the third largest of the season and only 1,010 behind the second best. Of 391,336 persons entering the grounds, 361,512 paid admissions. The two best days of the Fair were Sunday, Sept. 3, with 492,446 paid attendance, and Sunday, Sept. 24, with 362,522.

The American Racing Pigeon Union celebrated its day at the Fair by releasing 1,000 homing pigeons from 18 crates in the Court of Peace, most of them returning to their home roosts within 40 miles of New York.

Religious Faith Held Curb Upon Propaganda

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Bennett O. Knudson, International President of the Kiwanis Club, has offered "the revival of American patriotism, loyalty, and religious faith" as the "only one antidote for the propaganda of dictators."

Mr. Knudson, who came here Oct. 14 from his home at Albert Lea, Minn., for the twenty-first convention of the Capital District Kiwanis Club, advised members to face differences of opinion on neutrality with "sanity, with reason, with impartiality, without passion, without emotion, and without politics."

He criticized schools which "dodge the controversial issues," adding "they stay at a safe distance from the matters which perplex most people and the result has been a certain cynicism about education."

Mrs. Roosevelt Shows Need for Heroic Women

NEW YORK, (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told American Camp Fire Girls Oct. 13 that the country and the world would "need heroic women as well as men" during the next few years.

The President's wife in a national broadcast said that "nobody knows what the next few years will bring us" but added that "you may be sure of one thing, however. This is no world for weaklings, and we had better prepare ourselves for struggle."

11,312,567 Fingerprints

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation, filing away more than 8,000 fingerprints a day, had a total of 11,312,567 at the end of September.

Pulaski Honored and Poland Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Declaring that Republican Poland is "imperishable," thousands of Polish-Americans are stretching their hands acress the sea from the land of their adoption and where their children were born to their old homeland, envisaging for her a new freedom.

Polish-American societies from all over the Nation sent their representatives to New York on Sunday to hold a demonstration in honor of the memory of Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Polish aide to George Washington in the American Revolution. With bands and flags they took over Fifth Avenue from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 7 o'clock in the evening, among the participating organizations being the American Legion. John F. Saturniewicz was Grand Marshal.

In the parade, numerous hymns were played by the bands in march time; among them "Onward Christian Soldiers." The parade was viewed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Polish Ambassador Jerzy Potocki, Polish Consul Sylvester Gruszke, Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, and other citizens from a stand, where Ted Maksymyicz, dressed in a costume like that worn by Polish buglers when the Tartars invaded Poland in 1210, blew the Heynal, the traditional Polish call to arms, which was sounded hourly in Warsaw during the German invasion, until the Nazi forces occupied the City.

Nineteen divisions of the parade passed the reviewing stand; and in the intervals between, members and guests were called upon to speak briefly over the radio.

"This great outpouring is a tribute to Kosciusko and Pulaski, toward whom Americans are deeply grateful," Governor Lehman said. "It is also a spontaneous expression of admiration and sympathy for the liberty loving Polish people who have fought not only for themselves, but also fought for the liberty of other people in the west. I speak for all Americans when I express my sympathy for Poland in a time of trial." Mr. Dewey saw the demonstration as "a solid recognition of people of all faiths of our loyalty and friendship for the people who helped us gain independence." To this remark he added:

"It was a happy thing to see they have so many friends in this country and that the United States still recognizes Poland."

John A. Pateracki, President of the Polish-American Participation Committee, and head of the General Pulaski Memorial Committee, declared that Poland would rise again and triumph over Naziism, Bolshevism, and Communism. "All fair-minded Americans," he said, "must sympathize with Poland invaded by her enemies, Germany and Russia."

Rise in Coal Demand Brings Prosperity to Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 14—Happier days have come to the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. Every yardstick of comparison—the daily work schedules of the producing companies, the paid-up membership figures of the United Mine Workers of America, State and Federal statistics—all showed today the immediate and future dollar-and-cents benefits to the hard coal industry of the growing domestic and foreign demand, the latter resulting from European conditions.

The basic industry of the anthracite counties has been on a pronounced upgrade since Aug. 1. Mining in these fields had from mid-May to August been in a slump unmatched since 1935. Today, however, in the third month of its rejuvenation, the industry is seen marching far ahead of last year in pay rolls, working forces, and other gauges of prosperity. Competent observers, therefore, envisage one of the most affluent winter seasons in many years for the thousands of anthracite workers in Pennsylvania.

The spread will, of course, go far past the basic industry. Allied enterprises, not the least of which are the railroads, will be carried along in the wave for better times, observers hold.

Latest figures of the Anthracite Institute show an increase of more than 4,000,000 tons in production for the first nine months of this year over the same period in 1937.

Total production up to Oct. 1 was 36,836,000 net tons, as against 32,616,000 for the same period last year. This is an increase of 12.9 per cent and the season of heaviest demand is yet to come.

United Mine Workers reported that in District 1, composed of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, 55,000 men were working full time, as compared to a normal 40,000 usually employed at this time of the year.

The world's largest anthracite producer, the Glen Alden Coal Company, reported that the nine months of 1939 had gone far ahead of the same period last year in the things that make for prosperity. Ten Glen Alden collieries showed 1,043 working days for the first nine months of last year, as against 1,331 working days for the corresponding period of 1939.

Lincoln's Gloves Shown to Public

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14 (AP)—A pair of Abraham Lincoln's riding gloves, and a letter written by Gen. Phil Sheridan describing his famous ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek were shown to the public today for the first time.

Both the letter and gloves are part of the Gen. Christopher C. Augur collection recently turned over to the Illinois State Historical Library in accordance with the wishes of his son, the late Murray B. Augur.

The collection consists largely of several hundred letters written to General Augur, many of them during the Civil War. Both the gloves and the letters are in a fine state of preservation.

South's Schools: Attendance Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—School attendance increased 27 per cent and scholarship marks advanced 50 per cent among children of the Southern mountains as a result of aid given last year to keep them in school in a special experiment conducted by the Save-the-Children Federation, formerly known as the Save-the-Children Fund. The organization is active in 30 counties of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

"We set up 20 demonstration schools last year to see what would be possible if we could leave a child in school for the entire eight months," Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn., educational director of the Federation, said Oct. 14. "We are so satisfied with the results that we hope to have at least 80 such schools this year.

Each of the demonstration schools serves a wider purpose to the community in that it is "a germinating center," he emphasized, adding that children and youths from the families aided reciprocated by improving the school grounds, doing painting and repair jobs, and growing vegetables for winter canning in 72 school gardens.

New York Warned Of Milk Strike

ALBANY, N. Y., (AP) — Upstate dairy leaders threatened Oct. 16 to cut off New York City's milk supply for the second time within two months unless farmers' September returns are based on a price agreement reached at the conclusion of their last "milk strike."

Terming an announced uniform price of $2.08½ per hundredweight (47 quarts) for September 3.5 milk as a "direct challenge to farmers," Archie Wright, Chairman of the Dairy Farmers Union, said he had instructed Union officials to stage protest meetings Oct. 25, the day the checks are received.

"Unless the farmers' checks are based on the $2.15 price agreement," Mr. Wright said, "there will be a strike against all milk dealers and co-operatives the morning of Oct. 26."

Mr. Wright last August directed a Union boycott of metropolitan distributors and the nine-day "strike" cut New York's milk supply nearly 60 per cent. The $2.15 price was a compromise settlement reached at a conference called by New York's Mayor Fiorello La Guardia after the Union had demanded a $2.35 price.

The Union leader's statement came almost simultaneously with an announcement by E. M. Harmon, Administrator of the Federal-State orders for the metropolitan area, establishing a $1.79 price, plus a "premium" payment of 29½ cents, for September milk.

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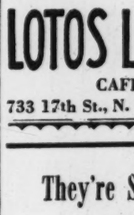
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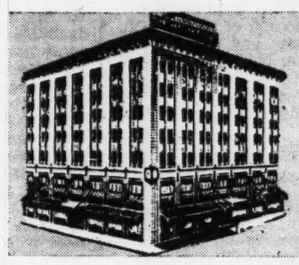
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The Home Forum

The Spring in The Canyon

It was a strange thing; but, when we decided to own this ranch, we knew very little about it. We had seen the house and the meadow in front of it and the mountain behind it, but we didn't know what was over the mountain or whether there was enough pasture grass. We knew only that the house looked sweet and a lilac bush was blooming by the kitchen window. Perhaps it was the lilac bush that decided us. It was April and the hills were green; from the porch we could hear water flowing down the canyon. Our canyon—but we hadn't the slightest idea of what we would find if we followed it.

I went traveling for two months and, when I returned, the ranch was ours and we were ready to move household goods, and livestock consisting of horses, cows, sheep, goats, dogs and cats. It took us all day and half a night to get everything moved.

The next morning I looked despairingly at furniture, books, and dishes waiting to be put in order, and I decided they could wait a little longer. I wanted to see our new land.

* * *

Animals dislike change and, as soon as I stepped outdoors, I was surrounded by goats and sheep who looked upon me as a familiar landmark in an unfamiliar land. The goats (there were six of them then) cried plaintively and crowded around me for comfort, and I saw that I was going to have company on this first exploring expedition.

The land had greatly changed since the first time we saw it. Now that it was summer, the hills were brown and there was no sound of a flowing brook. The goats and I followed the dry stream-bed up the canyon. I crawled over boulders while the goats, right in their element, leaped from rock to rock. The canyon turned and grew steeper, climbing into the hills. Ferns were green in shadows of rocks, long dry grasses and sagebrush on the hillsides smelled bitter-sweet. Wild sunflowers, bright yellow, leaned against the canyon's rocky walls.

The canyon was haunted by the call of a bird that we never heard at the old ranch. This bird likes only wild and lonely places, and he has a song suitable to his surroundings. The song begins on a high note and then drips down the scale like falling water. I stood still to listen, feeling pleased because our land was wilderness enough to attract my favorite songster.

* * *

As I climbed on, I began to smell something fresh and damp. It didn't seem possible that there could still be water in the canyon in July. The goats smelled the dampness, too, and hurried on ahead. When I caught up with them, they had dropped on their knees around a tiny pool in a stone basin. Unless you live in a semi-desert land like ours, you cannot imagine the miracle of finding water in summer. On my knees, I joined the goats and dipped my fingers in the clean water. The goats sipped and tasted appreciatively before they drank deeply. Then they rose with drops bright on their lips and bleated softly to one another before they moved to sample sumac leaves.

Above the pool was slanting stone down which water dripped. I had to find where it came from. At the top of the steep slab of stone, the creek-bed was dry again. Evidently we had found part of an underground stream that had come to the surface for a while. But around the next bend we saw green leaves, leaves of a cottonwood and willow tree. Those are the very trees who love to have their roots in water. Sure enough, beyond the trees was a marshy place and, when we picked our way through that, we found the spring.

* * *

It came from underneath a boulder; it was stone cold and sweet. Water spiders skated on it, and little green frogs hopped in the grass beside it. The goats gathered around to drink again, and I think they were as delighted as I was. No one had told us that there was a spring on our new ranch. I felt as important as an explorer finding an ocean!

I thought how grateful the grazing cows and horses would be when they found this secret spring. And I thought of all the hill's children—birds and deer and coyotes that must love to come here. We had discovered something as valuable as it was beautiful—water in a dry land—and I was so happy that I tried to out-whistle the canyon bird on the way home.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHARCOAL SCHOONER: *A Block Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

Miniatures

A slender blade of grass may hold
The wonder of a tree,
Or glistening drops of dew—the spell
Of sunlit foam at sea.
One moment's crystal beauty
Foretells eternity.

FRANCES M. PRAY

Of all the kaleidoscopic boat traffic entering the landlocked harbor of Havana, those craft which are the most typical of Cuban waters are the squat charcoal schooners. Rubbing shoulders with ocean liners and steam freighters, the charcoal fleet is at home at Muelle de Luz, that section where the old part of Havana pauses at the waterfront.

Since most of the city of Havana still cooks over charcoal, and families in the older and draftier houses huddle around open braziers on the few "winter" days when the thermometer tumbles into the middle fifties, the charcoal business is a thriving one. Charcoal is made in many places on the island of Cuba near the coast. Packed in sacks, it is loaded and piled high on the decks of the grimy schooners. Slowly these craft beat their way toward Havana, skirting the coral coasts until the welcome walls of Morro Castle loom up on the horizon.

At Muelle de Luz, ships worm their way close to the public square that comes down to the water's edge. Since there are no facilities for storing the charcoal, the fuel must wait on the boat decks until customers transfer the bags to carts which peddle it from door to door.

The crews of the charcoal boats look forward to a few days in Havana and are disappointed when their cargoes find too ready a customer, for their stays in port are happy times, and Cubans like to visit from morning till night. The clattering of countless tongues rises at times even above the multitudinous noises of the waterfront. On the boat decks, across lowered spars, squares of canvas are spread tent fashion, and in their cool shade crews take their ease. Odors of garlic and onions waft out from under the canopies, and the everlasting black beans and rice simmer aft on charcoal stoves. At night, hammocks are stretched under these improvised deck awnings, and at dawn, when most of Havana is still asleep, the same spaces become laundries, the wash being spread to dry in the rigging.

So thickly are the charcoal schooners herded together that, when boats next to the dock disperse their contents and make ready to depart, there is a mighty disentangling and jostling of craft. Usually, empty boats put out to sea in the early morning. Already the horizon is clearing to seaward. The sky is blue, and the sea is the deepest blue of all. Lazy tropic clouds are forming on the horizon, and the wake of the ship is a swirling lather of greenish foam as the wind catches the sails, and the schooner bobs like an abandoned chip on the ocean swell.

Divine Love's Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How comforting it is to know that one is in God's care! There come to all of us moments when we need the assurance that we are in the presence of divine Love, and are not left alone to meet, as best we may, unaided, the perplexities and problems that arise. Through the teachings of Christian Science one learns how to turn one's thoughts Godward, and thereby realize security and serenity.

How may we listen for divine Love's direction? On page 284 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written: "According to Christian Science, the only real senses of man are spiritual, emanating from divine Mind. Thought passes from God to man, but neither sensation nor report goes from material body to Mind. The intercommunication is always from God to His idea, man." When we, then, listen with the spiritual ear, we are able to receive God's thoughts, which come to us in abundant measure. If daily we consciously strive to be alert to spiritual impulses, we find that God is ever present to encourage us, and we enjoy protection from the suggestions of physical sense. Through spiritual sense we perceive the abundance of good and the unending supply of right ideas, and we are enabled to exclude the false beliefs of unrest, unhappiness, and lack. Spiritual sense magnifies good, minimizes evil, and lifts one above earth's mists to the atmosphere of divine Love.

Jesus said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," and the teachings of Christian Science enable the earnest searcher for Truth to comprehend the fact that God and man are inseparable as Father and son, divine Principle and idea. Many are those who daily strive to order their lives in accordance with the Master's pattern, on the basis of Christian Science. They are proving in their own experience that divine Love enables men today to heal sickness, forsake sinful tendencies, and walk the pathway of life shielded and illumined by Spirit.

The Christian Science textbook (p. 587) defines God, in part, as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal." One under the guidance and protection of God should, therefore, expect to experience divine protection from the operation of error. A Christian Scientist was mentally affirming God's ever-presence, endeavoring thereby to gain a higher sense of Truth in order to heal a patient. As thought turned expectantly to God, there came to the practitioner's thought an item in his own affairs which seemed to need attention. After finishing the treatment for the patient, the practitioner made inquiry regarding this item and found an error, which he corrected. Thus, his endeavor to gain more spiritual light helped the practitioner, as well as the patient, in a practical way.

When one's thought is held closely to divine Mind, one acts spontaneously to do the right thing, and Love's guidance is readily discerned. The false mental pictures of fearful or aggressive nations and warlike activities, constantly paraded before one's thought, may be confidently challenged as erroneous presentations, having no element of reality, since God made all and made it good. Glimpses of the real man's spiritual nature beckon onward those who earnestly desire to entertain a more spiritual sense of existence and enjoy the peace their heavenly Father bestows.

Mrs. Eddy, through her years of labor and prayer, came to understand both the spiritual meaning of the Bible and the spiritual method by which Jesus accomplished his healings of sickness and sin. Her statement of this demonstrable Science of God and man is set forth lucidly in the Christian Science textbook. Thousands from every walk of life, who have sought to understand this Science in humility and with open minds, have been enabled thereby to heal themselves and others. Science and Health may be procured in any Christian Science Reading Room, in any part of the world where there is a Christian Science church, and in many public libraries.

Christian Science extends a loving appeal to all mankind to turn to divine Love and learn that man is blessed with a spiritual heritage of health, harmony, and prosperity which we may enjoy here and now. Jesus said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest;" that is, accept the spiritual idea of man made in God's likeness, which I entertain, and this consciousness of man will abundantly bless you.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Givers

The roadsides now are smoky with the blue
autumnal asters and the froth of rue,
and down-forgotten corners of the wind
the gentians blossom where the sorrel grew.

The pastures now are brilliant with the flash
of sumac branch and russet thicket trash,
and ragged hillsides burn with gray-birch-gold
and the scarlet berries of the mountain-ash.

The farmer who looks earthward as he goes
will find that every weed or leaf that blows
is giving him some last autumnal color
to keep him company into the snows.

FRANCES FROST

EL CUIDADO DEL AMOR DIVINO

Traducción del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡Qué consuelo es saber que uno está bajo el cuidado de Dios! A cada uno de nosotros nos llega el momento cuando necesitamos la seguridad de que estamos en la presencia del Amor divino y que no estamos solos para afrontar como podamos, sin ayuda ninguna, las perplejidades y problemas que se presenten. Por medio de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos a volver nuestros pensamientos hacia Dios y a darnos cuenta de que tenemos seguridad y serenidad.

¿Cómo podemos escuchar las direcciones del Amor divino? En la página 284 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito: "Según la Ciencia Cristiana, los únicos sentidos reales del hombre son espirituales y emanan de la Mente divina. Los pensamientos pasan de Dios al hombre, pero ni sensación ni comunicación van del cuerpo material a la Mente. La comunicación es siempre de Dios a Su idea, el hombre". Así, cuando escuchamos con el oído espiritual, podemos percibir los pensamientos de Dios, los cuales nos vienen en abundante medida. Si diariamente nos esforzamos concienzudamente por estar alerta a los impulsos espirituales, hallamos que Dios está siempre presente para darnos valor y nos regocijamos de tener esta protección contra las sugestiones de los sentidos físicos. Por medio del sentido espiritual percibimos la abundancia del bien y el suministro sin límites de ideas correctas, y somos capaces de rechazar las falsas creencias de intranquilidad, falta de felicidad y escasez. El sentido espiritual aumenta el bien y disminuye el mal y le levanta a uno de las tinieblas de la tierra a la atmósfera del Amor divino.

Jesús dijo (San Juan, 10:30): "Yo y el Padre somos uno", y las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana capacitan al que busca sinceramente la Verdad para comprender el hecho de que Dios y el hombre son inseparables como Padre e hijo, el Principio y la idea. Hay muchos que se esfuerzan diariamente por ajustar su vida al modelo del Maestro, teniendo por base la Ciencia Cristiana. Están probando con su propia experiencia que el Amor divino capacita a los hombres hoy en dia para curar la enfermedad, abandonar las tendencias pecaminosas y seguir el sendero de la vida, protegidos e iluminados por el Espíritu.

El libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana en la pagina 587 da una definición de Dios, en parte, como "el gran YO SOY; todo conocimiento, todo vista, todo acción, todo sabiduría, todo amor, y eterno". Bajo la guía y protección de Dios, por consiguiente, debiera uno esperar tener en su experiencia la protección divina contra la influencia del error. Un Científico Cristiano estaba afirmando mentalmente la presencia permanente de Dios, esforzándose de esta manera por obtener un entendimiento más alto de la Verdad, para curar a un paciente. Cuando el pensamiento se volvió hacia Dios, lleno de expectación, el practicante se acordó de pronto de uno de sus propios asuntos que necesitaba atención. Después de terminar de dar el tratamiento al paciente, el practicante investigó acerca de esta cosa y halló un error, el cual corrigió. Así, su esfuerzo por obtener más luz espiritual, ayudó al practicante tanto como al paciente de un modo práctico.

Cuando el pensamiento de uno se mantiene unido a la Mente divina, uno actúa espontáneamente para hacer lo correcto, y se discierne fácilmente la guía del Amor. Los falsos cuadros mentales de naciones temerosas o agresivas y de actividades guerreras, pasando constantemente por nuestro pensamiento, pueden ser rechazados con la confianza de que son presentaciones erróneas, que no tienen elemento de realidad, puesto que Dios hizo todo y lo hizo bueno. Los vislumbres de la naturaleza espiritual del hombre real, conducen hacia adelante a aquellos que desean sinceramente tener un entendimiento más espiritual de la existencia y gozar de la paz que les da su Padre celestial.

Mary Baker Eddy, por sus años de trabajo y oración, llegó a entender tanto el significado espiritual de la Biblia como el método espiritual por el cual Jesús llevó a cabo sus curas de la enfermedad y del pecado. La declaración que ella hizo de esta Ciencia demostrable de Dios y el hombre, se explica claramente en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana. Miles de personas de diferentes estados sociales, que han buscado el entendimiento de esta Ciencia con humilidad y sin prejuicios, han sido capaces de curarse a si mismos y a otros. SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD) puede conseguirse en cualquier salón de lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana en el mundo entero, dondequiera que haya una iglesia de la Ciencia Cristiana, y en muchas bibliotecas públicas.

La Ciencia Cristiana extiende una invitación cordial a toda la humanidad para que se vuelva al Amor divino y sepa que el hombre es bendecido con una herencia espiritual de salud, armonía y prosperidad, de la cual podemos gozar aquí y ahora mismo. Jesús dijo (San Mateo, 11:28): "¡Venid a mí todos los que estáis cansados y agobiados, y yo os daré descanso!"—lo cual quiere decir, aceptad la idea espiritual del hombre, hecho a la semejanza de Dios, la cual yo tengo, y este conocimiento del hombre os bendecirá abundantemente.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

An Indian Market of Mexico

To me the most fascinating spot in all Taxco is the little *plaza* before the great west front of Santa Prisca. The other three sides are filled with white houses, the highest of them Borda's, three stories lower on this side than on the other. In the middle, round the municipal bandstand, runs a tiny garden with evergreen American laurels clustering so thick above their bare trunks that the intertwined branches form a canopy casting a green shade on even the hottest day. By day or by night the *plaza* has the heightened colour of a stage setting, dark green of laurels against the rose-pink stone of the church. You want to relapse into your stall and wait for the actors to come on and play their parts. There is an atmosphere of suspense. Something, you feel, must happen soon. Then you realize that the actors are there before you. All who walk across the stage, *mestizo*, Indian, or even American tourist, become somehow endowed with a new emotional significance. For a moment they have become fragments of a pattern. Then they are gone and the kaleidoscope is shaken up anew.

Here for centuries there used to be held each Sunday the most picturesquely set market in Mexico. From the untouched hinterland of Taxco the Indians came in the night before, spread their wares out on *petate* mats and sheltered them with white awnings which, alternating under the sun or the moon with pools of shadow, made the square look from above like a chessboard. Up the steep narrow lanes the market used to overflow, past the baroque drinking-fountain and down towards la Vera Cruz. Now to make way for tourists and their traffic the *tianguis* has been tidied away, relegated to a cement platform built up in a *barranca* below Santa Prisca. I shall always treasure its memory as one which composed and condensed into a veritable work of art the elements of Indian markets all over the country. . . .

Long before the Conquest the *tianguis* was an essential feature of life, and Bernal Diaz has left a vivid description of the great variety of wares exposed for sale in the great market of Tlaltelolco. "Each kind of merchandise was kept by itself," he begins, "and had its fixed place marked out. Let us begin with the dealers in gold, silver and precious stones, feathers, mantles and embroidered goods, slaves, pieces of cloth and cotton. In another part, there were skins of tigers and lions, of otters and jackals, deer and other animals and badgers and mountain cats, some tanned and others un-tanned, and other classes of merchandise. . . ." So he goes on with a list of wares many of which it would be difficult to find in a modern market. The arrangement is the same, however, and the variety as great, in any rural market to which the Indians flock to-day. Grudging neither time nor effort, they come unbelievable distances to sell their few surplus products, bartering them for others or expending the proceeds on the factory goods of which they stand so greatly in need. — RODNEY GALLOP, in "Mexican Mosaic." (London: Faber.)

At a Baseball Game In Berlin

Speaking of Oriental diplomats, I'm reminded, *en passant*, of an episode in which Ambassador David Jayne Hill and the Chinese Minister to Berlin, a Mr. Li, were the principal figures. The American colony played baseball on the Fourth of July, for the benefit of one of our local charities and also to acquaint the German natives with our national game. Mr. Li having served at Washington, Dr. Hill thought it appropriate to invite him to sit in the Embassy box. While the teams were warming up, the Ambassador initiated Mr. Li into the mysteries of baseball. Then the American envoy, rather laboriously, as he himself told the story, explained to his Chinese Excellency just what innings and three strikes and four balls meant, what a home run was, the umpires's duties, and all the rest of it. Mr. Li sat patiently through the discourse, nodding periodically to indicate that he was absorbing each word.

"Have you now told me everything I need to know?" the Chinese asked.

"Yes, Mr. Minister, I think the main points have been covered."

"Well, Mr. Ambassador," blandly observed Mr. Li, "I hope you won't mind, but you've hardly said one thing that's correct. You see, I pitched for two years at Amherst."—From "News Is Where You Find It," by FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Autumn Plowing

Beyond the town the hum of tractors breaks
The morning stillness; stubble fields again
Become a seedbed for next season's crops
Of wheat and barley. Here and there a field
Will winter-fallow until early spring
When oats are sown. The plowshare cleaves the loam
With deft precision. Last week's showers fell
At the right time for plowing; farmers drove
To town for weekly trading, and rejoiced
In thunder clouds that hid the noonday sun.
In farther fields a team of well-matched roans
Or bays or sorrels step at even pace
Before the plow; the furrows which they trace
Are deep and straight across the fertile ground.
Fall plowing is a ritual in this land
Of grainfields stretching far on every hand.

B. B. COOPER

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1939

Gear Teeth Out of Wood Anticipated

Antique collectors who like wood-toothed cogs hear they're coming back to industry.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Wood-toothed cog wheels in ancient New England mills may delight antique lovers as being distinctly relics of the past, but now comes word that wood may be used again in constructing gears for industrial use which may withstand wear better than metal. Not ordinary wood, but thin sheets, superpressed and bonded together by new synthetic resins, would be employed, though, it was reported by Thomas D. Perry, a Philadelphia engineer, to a Boston meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers last week. The processed plywood, he said, may be superior to metal for many uses because it has more elasticity and is less subject to "fatigue." The new material is expected to be specially desirable for airplane fuselages and wings.

* * *

The giant animals of the Age of Reptiles have enjoyed more than a fair share of publicity from the scattered bones fossil hunters have managed to uncover in distant "badlands." Now it seems the flora, too, is due for investigation. William C. Darrah and 10 Harvard students have been cross-sectioning coal balls containing plant remains of approximately 150,000,000 years ago to uncover new facts about a score of extinct plants, some entirely unknown. The coal balls are nodules varying in diameter from three to 22 inches found in the Des Moines Series of the Iowa Pennsylvanian deposits, about five miles west of the city limits. The Milton fund at Harvard has made possible the work involved in sawing and grinding the nodules and preparing peels and microscopic slides from which studies can be made.

* * *

"Something fine, and distant, and comforting to troubled minds"—that was the description of astronomy given by Dr. Annie J. Cannon of Harvard, at a meeting of the American Association of Variable Star Observers the other day. "It's a great thing to have something outside our own planet," said the renowned woman astronomer. "Let people look up to the stars for comfort. . . ."

There is something about the calm and ordered movement of the universe, and the outlook on infinity, she intimated, that makes human conflicts on one small planet seem less overwhelming. Incidentally, the society oversteps boundaries of nationality and race. It has 350 members scattered all over the surface of this globe. They include lawyers, engineers, housewives, a grocer and a plumber.

* * *

Registration for the new cooking class for men out at the Grover Cleveland evening school in Dorchester have been open since September and no men have enrolled so far, Miss Elinor F. Donoghue, the new principal, who is master's assistant at the Ellis Mendell school in Jamaica Plain, bewails. The classes are designed principally for those men who occasionally have to take a hand in the kitchen. Superintendent of Public Schools Arthur L. Gould is enthusiastic about the course, and believes the men will fall right in line as soon as enough of them learn about it.

* * *

Occasional stirrings backstage in one-time vaudeville theaters must give slight pause to observers who declare that there can be nothing but cobwebs behind movie screens which seem to have descended for good. One of the most lively of these stirrings is taking place currently at the RKO-Boston Theater. By noon on Thursday, the first day of the appearances, in person, of Eddie Cantor and his Radio Revue, there were more than 2,000 persons waiting to squeeze into the big theater. Everybody seemed to think the wait worth while. At another big "de-luxe" show house which has abandoned mixed stage and screen entertainment for all-movie shows, there were empty seats despite the holiday. Cantor crowds remained so great that it was arranged to give six performances on Saturday.

* * *

The thousands of users of beaches within Boston Harbor in the summer must have been pleased to notice recently that real efforts are being made to keep the water free from pollution—particularly from that scum of oil which occasionally makes swimming unpleasant, if not impossible, and which is harmful to sea birds and fish. Government officials have been acting quickly of late on complaints of oil sludge dumping by steamers in port. Last week the Chief Engineer of the British freighter Dordanus was compelled to pay a fine of $500 for such dumping, before the vessel could leave.

State Takes Community

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 16 (AP)—Wallagrass Plantation, adjoining Fort Kent in Aroostook County, became yesterday the twelfth Maine community to be placed under State control, by request of local officials, because of financial distress.

Walk to New York His Vacation Idea

George J. Baker of Boston announced today that he's off to New York—via his two sturdy feet. And, he says, he'll walk continually until he reaches the big time city.

Walking to New York is his idea of a good vacation—and he isn't a postman at that. He is a cook by profession and while he admits he's on his feet a lot, this will be the longest walk he's had in many a day.

Everything going as he expects it will, Mr. Baker will reach New York around Thursday. He will attempt to average four miles an hour.

Mr. Baker carries with him a letter from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Bay State Apples To Enter Surplus Marketing Plan

Massachusetts apple growers, who this year produced a crop of 2,250,000 bushels, are preparing to participate in the apple marketing program of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, according to William R. Cole, of the Massachusetts State College Extension Service, and Secretary of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

The program provides that 20,000,000 bushels of the bumper national crop of 103,000,000 bushels shall be diverted from the fresh fruit market—10,000,000 to be bought by the FSCC, and 10,000,000 to be diverted by the growers themselves. Mr. Cole pointed out that this program will raise the average quality of apples on the market and will allow a better price to growers.

For each bushel bought by the FSCC, the grower must divert one bushel from the market. Diversion for Massachusetts, according to Mr. Cole, is confined almost 100 per cent to cider, feeding to stock, not picking, not picking up drops, or dumping. In order to sell apples to the FSCC, a grower must submit evidence of diversion and is then eligible to offer for sale an equal number of bushels.

The county extension offices are headquarters for each county program in Massachusetts and any grower desiring to participate must notify the county committee, indicating the volume he wishes to sell and submitting proof of diversion of an equal volume.

The diversion of 20,000,000 bushels from the nation's fresh apple market is believed by the growers to be advisable to relieve the market surplus caused by a higher than average production of apples and competing fruits, and the uncertainty existing in the export market.

Linguistic Atlas Traces Old Words Of New England

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16 (AP)—Sour milk is commonly known as bonnyclapper in eastern New England and as loppered milk in the Connecticut Valley, and a thunderstorm is referred to as a tempest in Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts.

All this—and more—was revealed in a survey made under the direction of Prof. Hans Kurath of Brown University in preparation for a linguistic atlas of New England.

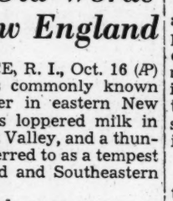
The survey showed that a sycamore tree is practically unknown in New England as residents of Western Connecticut and Western Massachusetts call it a buttonball tree, while in Eastern New England it is known as a buttonwood tree.

Rhode Island is the stronghold of the word, kitchen closet, for pantry. A majority of people in Eastern New England use a short "O" in words like coat, road, and home, but fewer Bostonians are speaking with a broad "A" and drop their "R's."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday; not quite so cold tonight, with lowest temperature near 40 degrees; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.



Maine: Fair and warmer in central and west portions tonight; Tuesday fair.

New Hampshire: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday fair, colder in north portion.

Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer tonight in the south portion; Tuesday fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Fair, warmer in north portion tonight; Tuesday fair, colder in northwest portion.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in the interior tonight.

Connecticut: Warmer tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Oct. 16 to Oct. 21 Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in the south and central, rain or snow in extreme north portion about Tuesday and again Thursday night or Friday. Moderate temperatures the early part, colder the middle, warmer about Friday, and colder at the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	37	Minneapolis	32	32
Chicago	48	47	New Orleans	61	61
Denver	41	37	New York	48	43
Helena	34	33	Norfolk	51	48
Kansas City	55	55	Philadelphia	45	43
Los Angeles	65	29	St. Louis	41	40
Miami	73	72	San Francisco	54	54
			Washington	38	35

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 16.
B—Minimum, Oct. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:30 p. m.; height 11 feet
Tuesday, 2:03 a. m.; height 9.7 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:04 p. m.

Babson Group Told of World Union Project

Streit a speaker at the National Business Conference—Effect of war on prices discussed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 16—Able to keep peace without war "by sheer preponderance of strength," a Federal Union of the world's 15 democracies, similar to the system which the fathers of this country drew up in 1787, was proposed as "the only way in which we can save man's freedom" at the 26th annual National Business Conference today at Babson Institute.

"Why fiddle around longer with the diplomatic and league methods when they have already failed and led us into these dangerous ways?" asked Clarence K. Streit, for 10 years New York Times correspondent at Geneva. "Why not lead the world to the only system of democratic interstate government that has ever worked?"

"All previous existing agencies of international government have broken down. War instead of law today rules the world. . . . The race is already on between the dictatorial and democratic methods of uniting people, and the only question is which method is first going to unite enough power to determine which way the world shall go in our time. We are in that race with more stake than any of the others, for the more one has the more one has to lose. . . . If democracy is to win we must take the lead ourselves and lead the world the American way."

'Best Neighbors'

The United States, Canada, Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian democracies, Ireland, the Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand were named by Mr. Streit as the dominating group—no two with a single war between them in 100 years and "the best neighbors the world has ever known."

Their power, he said, lies in the fact that, united, this group owns half the earth, rules all its oceans, governs half of mankind, has more than 60 per cent control of nearly every essential of peace or war and does two-thirds of the world's trade, mostly with each other.

"They have got the money and the trade and the resources and the armed power to make this world a safe and prosperous place for each of us to live in, if they would only unite it effectively."

Policy of Restraint

In the present international situation, there is nothing for the retailer to do except to proceed upon a policy of intelligent restraint to prevent "unjustifiable price increases during the war," Lew Hahn, General Manager, National Retail Dry Goods Association, declared, speaking on "War Prices and the Consumer."

"As retailers and the only factor actually meeting the consuming public in whose service we are all employed, we are forced to recognize the dangers involved in rapidly rising prices and to feel that we must do everything possible to prevent unjustifiable price increases," he said.

No Justification

"We can see nothing in the situation as it has developed up to the present time, which seems to justify the general disposition in many lines to advance prices at this time."

"We are forced," he continued, "to recognize that in spite of increased prices, there has been no significant increase in consumer income. We know that, whether we like it or not, there must be some balance as between consumer purchasing power and prices. We know that any sudden price advances, which make it impossible for retailers to preserve these acceptable price lines, will immediately give rise to consumer resistance. In the fact of such resistance, volume will decline.

"We are very anxious that price advances shall not be so rapid as to destroy consumer purchasing power. We want volume to increase instead of diminish. We are eager to take such steps as are possible to prevent retailers once more being tagged as profiteers."

Germany Has Lost

Maintaining that "Germany has already lost the war because of her unfavorable economic situation" J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relations at Harvard University, speaking at the opening session yesterday declared, "I am not worried about the destruction of civilization as a result of the present war but I doubt if modern civilization can survive another unjust peace."

"We must think less in the terms of war aims and more about peace aims," said Professor de Haas. "If the Allies have no purpose other than to destroy the present German Government they may find themselves confronted with an even worse situation after that is accomplished. They must be prepared to outline a peace that will appeal not only to themselves but to the neutrals and to thinking people in Germany."

Industrialists Talk Business Gains Oct. 19

Cheered by the largest volume of orders they have had in many years, Massachusetts industrialists are preparing to attend the 24th annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, to be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, Thursday.

Starting on a New Era of Prosperity

By a Staff Photographer.

Worcester in Forefront of the Forward March

1—Worcester today wants skilled mechanics, such as these training at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, for its metal trades, machine tool factories, and steel and wire mills.

2—Gerhard Becker, for 24 years Worcester Director of Welfare.

3—A crowded factory parking lot is an index of better business to Worcester executives.

4—But older men still congregate in idle conversation in the Worcester parks, despite the return of normal business.

Worcester Showing the Way to Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

load of approximately 3,400. Thus Worcester, economically better off than 22 comparative cities in the Nation, has an industrial pay roll of 99 (1928 base) but a welfare problem four times as great. And the WPA in addition.

While skilled industrial tradesmen will find ample opportunity for work in Worcester this Autumn, its welfare situation reflects the problem facing the unskilled. Mr. Becker, Worcester's welfare director (incidentally he has held this position for 24 years and long has studied the tides of unemployment), reports there still is little new work for the surplus unskilled, or for older tradesmen who have been idle so many years as to be considered now unproductive. And from Mr. Becker's window in City Hall the idle elders and unskilled can be seen these warm October days on the benches of an adjacent park.

Worcester may stand first for cities of its size with the U. S. Department of Commerce, and appear to have the broadest diversification of industry in the Commonwealth, excepting Boston, but it shares with Lawrence and Springfield the distinction of lower welfare rolls in the Fall of 1939 than last year, despite the WPA reductions.

The Department of Commerce's report of seven years of comparative economic stability for Worcester is indicative that the city's current improvement in business is not due entirely to war orders, industrial spokesmen declare. But they do not shy from admitting readily that some of the rush is due to war business.

The improvement is generally reflected in the recent report of the Worcester County Trust Company which placed its pay roll index at 99 per cent for August, the highest since the low of 76.1 in July, 1938. Satisfactory gains were reported by the banking concern in all other categories used to analyze business conditions.

One of the incidental, but interesting aspects of the rise in employment in Worcester comes from Walter B. Demeen, Director of the Worcester Boys' Trade School, who declared that one factor making for scarcity of skilled workers in Worcester has been that the school's graduates have been finding work at the Watertown Arsenal, Newport Naval Torpedo Station, and the Boston Navy Yard.

Lawrence Reduces City Welfare Rolls

Although Worcester, Springfield and Lawrence have reduced welfare rolls this fall compared to last, Lawrence believes it has the best record in the State, David Burke, Director of Welfare, stated today.

Welfare rolls in Lawrence were the lowest in September for six years, Mr. Burke reported. A city of about 85,000, Lawrence had a net case load of but 414 in July, 416 in August and 345 in September. Its woolen and worsted mills are unusually busy.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Unitarian Society of Hudson, Main and Church Streets, Hudson, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes, 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production, for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle, 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05a. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:36, 8:40.

Brookline Village—
"The Star Maker," featuring Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Prison Break," with Glenda Farrell. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Takes a Vacation." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and Warren William. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

Repertory—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Allan Jones, 10 a. m., 12:54, 3:48, 6:42, 9:36. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows, 11:45 a. m., 2:39, 5:33, 8:27.

Radio—Page 12

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney Cartoon, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Normandie—
Fredric March and Cary Grant in "Eagle and the Hawk." Also "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney.

Trans-Lux—
"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy, Nancy Kelly and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Baby Sandy and Mischa Auer. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Uptown—
"In Name Only," featuring Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Here I Am a Stranger," featuring Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle and Johnny Downs. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"One Against the World." "Yankee Doodle Goes to Town," "Public Hobby Number One," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

University—
Judy Garland in "The Wizard of Oz." 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Jones Family in Hollywood." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett, Scollay, 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Modern, 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," 2:10, 5:25, 8:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," 4, 7:20.

Tremont—
"Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Ballerina," featuring Mia Slavenska. Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. Daily, except Sundays at 2:30 and 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Bright Boys," featuring Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:15, 7:25, 10:05. Stage Eddie Cantor and his new radio show. "The Mad Russian." 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Ancient Portraiture by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Hotel Vendome—
Four hundred and eighth regular meeting of the Boston Browning Society. H. Addington Bruce will speak on "The Hint the World Missed." 3.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by the Commonwealth Federal Band. William Barrington-Sargent, conductor. 12 noon.

N. H. Railroad Hearings Open in Future to Labor

Organized labor demanded, and won, more consideration today in the current attempts to continue rail service to Massachusetts' populous South Shore.

The demand came just as State Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, opened a meeting of the special Legislative Railroad Commission, of which he is Chairman, with two representatives of the New Haven Road. The road had objected to certain items in the way the Commission has conducted recent hearings in South Shore towns on the road's plan for combining bus and rail service.

Before Charles E. Smith, New Haven Vice-President, and William W. Meyer, counsel for the New Haven Trustees, presented their criticism, the railroad brotherhoods, represented by W. F. Donoghue, General Cairman of the Standard Railroad Labor Organization, F. A. Simonds, Chairman of the Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Local Firemen and Engineers, and W. T. Reardon, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, informed Senator Hunt they wanted to sit in on the hearing.

Senator Hunt declined on the grounds that the representatives of the New Haven wanted to bring up certain specific criticisms not concerning the Brotherhoods. After eliciting from Senator Hunt and the Commission the promise there would be no further closed sessions and that labor representatives would be allowed to participate in all future meetings, the Brotherhood representatives withdrew.

During the discussions with the Commission, the labor representatives asserted that some 300 trainmen live in Braintree alone and own property worth between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. It was claimed that should rail service end, or be seriously curtailed, many of these employees might lose their homes.

Following the meeting with the two representatives of the New Haven today, the Commission set out for Hyannis where a public hearing is scheduled for tonight on the proposed partial rail-bus service.

In the meantime, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Massachusetts' representative on the New England Governor's Railroad Committee, planned to leave for Washington where the Interstate Commerce Commission is to hold hearings Wednesday and Thursday on the problems of the Boston and Providence Railroad. Mr. Cahill said Massachusetts' chief concern on the matter is the claim of the Old Colony against the Boston and Providence.

Both roads are, he pointed out, under the control of the New Haven.

North Beach Airport to Cut Boston-New York Travel Time

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston and New York's business districts are now virtually two hours by air travel from each other by the dedication of the new North Beach Airport yesterday by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York. To symbolize the fact that the field itself is ready an American Airlines plane carrying Mayor Tobin and his party yesterday landed at North Beach to participate in the ceremonies.

When North Beach goes into operation next month flying time is shortened only nine minutes between the Hub and Gotham. But North Beach is only 25 minutes from New York's business district as compared with the 45 to 50 minutes now required to reach lower New York from Newark. Thus, the ground travel time between Boston and New York is appreciably reduced by North Beach's closeness to the city.

North Beach airport already has the approval of four major airlines who have already contracted for hangar space. After a month of tests the pilots of these companies have pronounced it one of the safest fields in the United States. The official nod from the Civil Aeronautics Authority will galvanize the field into operation about 30 days hence.

From the air and the ground it is readily apparent that North Beach is unquestionably the "Grand Central Station" of air line terminals. Seen from the air as the Boston plane circled to give everyone on board a good opportunity to view it from the air, it is an imposing sight. Ranged in a vast semicircle are six giant hangars with a circular terminal building between them.

Off in one corner are the as yet unoccupied terminal building and hangar of Pan American Airways' seaplane base symbolizing the eventual connection of trans-Atlantic with transcontinental air services.

Great attention has been paid in the building of North Beach to make it easy for the public to watch but still not obtrude into the normal operations of the field. Inbound and outbound passenger traffic is nicely separated while observation galleries and elevated promenade stretching away to the hangars on either side allow easy watching. The hangars themselves are said to be the greatest blocks of aeronautical buildings ever constructed. The largest airport group anywhere in the United States could very readily be tucked into one corner of North Beach. It is a field fashioned for the future though some of the more longer-sighted observers estimated that in five years its facilities might become taxed to their limit.

Cow-Driving License Costs $5

If you want to drive some cows through Boston's streets, the license fee will be $5, and the privilege will last a year. For further details read Chapter 571, Acts of 1910.

That and some 450 other such tidbits are contained in a list of all City fees and charges which City Clerk Wilfred Doyle has compiled.

To manufacture sausages requires a $25 annual fee. Nothing is said about hamburgers, cream puffs, pig knuckles or ham sandwiches.

But those "sandwich men" who carry advertising placards fore and aft must have a $5 license every month, and under no circumstances may they parade on crowded downtown streets, the Public Works Department rules.

The list, which contains between 400 and 500 items, has just been published by the City printing department.

Auto racing contests require a fee of $10 a day. However there is no charge for soap-box derbys.

In most parts of the City proper owners must pay $1 a year for the privilege of roping off the sidewalks when they scrape the snow from the roofs of the buildings. But for Commonwealth Avenue and the Franklin Park area the charge is $3.

The reason for the difference is that the Public Works Department has jurisdiction over most streets, but Commonwealth Avenue and Franklin Park are in the Park Department.

The fee for public tournaments such as whist, bridge and similar games is $2. Junk dealers pay $5 a year; taxi drivers pay $2.

Faneuil Hall may be rented for $10 an evening, and docking space for a boat at from $1 to $20 a month.

Women Instructed For Election Work

Miss Margaret McSweeney, chairman of the City Committee of the Boston League of Women Voters, gave instructions this morning at League headquarters, 31 Mt. Vernon Street, to a corps of volunteer workers which will be in charge of the voters' information both on Boston Common, opposite West Street, the last two weeks before the City election.

A group of approximately 30 League workers will take part in this civic enterprise. The nonpartisan information for voters, which will be dispensed at the booth, falls under three classifications. One, convenient access to official lists, such as the voting list for 1939, list of Boston streets, list of polling places; two, list of candidates with personal information and opinions on certain matters of public policy for all candidates who have answered the League questionnaire, and three, explanation of the two questions which will appear on the ballot at this election with the chief arguments for and against these referenda.

C. I. O. Seeks Pact At Pepperell Mills

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Textile Workers Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will ask the management of the Pepperell Mills in Biddeford, Maine, for recognition by the middle of November, Laurent Fauteux, Union organizer, declared.

Mr. Fauteux, who has been doing organization work in Biddeford since June, said 901 workers had joined already, and that a majority of the 2,583 employees of the plant would be in the Union by mid-November.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company produces cotton fabrics at mills in Biddeford, Lewiston, Fall River, Mass.; Opelika, Ala., and Lindale, Ga.

Boston Milk Rise Fought

Eugene L. Belisle, representing Labor's Nonpartisan League, today saddled the responsibility for "high milk prices in Greater Boston" squarely upon an "obsolete, inefficient system of distrbuting milk" and called upon the Federal Department of Agriculture to deny proposals to increase milk prices another one cent a quart.

States Are Urged To Aid Industrial Safety Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16—The States should shoulder some of the burden of industrial safety education, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the twenty-eighth National Safety Congress at its opening in the municipal convention hall here today.

Secretary Perkins argued that the large industries are doing a good job in safety equipment and safety education, but that the so-called small plants with less than 100 workers simply cannot afford to do it completely, and, she said, according to Census Bureau estimates, 92 per cent of the workers in mining, mechanical and manufacturing industries are employed in such small plants.

"The estimated $25,000,000 a year spent for accident prevention work in those three industries means less than $2 a year for each employee," she continued. "We find that our more progressive industrial establishments are finding it good business to spend $14 a year per employee to prevent accidents that formerly cost $46 per employee; but even if a smaller plant spent $14 a year per employee, it could not supply competent full-time safety supervision. Therefore, the State has a function and an obligation in this field, both to the worker and the small employer."

Safety in Massachusetts

Massachusetts has proved that highway safety can be achieved if public opinion supports law enforcement, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of that State, told the Congress.

"In Massachusetts last year," he said, "we achieved a reduction of slightly more than 20 per cent in motor vehicle fatalities. This year we expect a further drop of 10 per cent or better. The possible reason, we believe, is that our people have created a public opinion that demands safe driving. You cannot get any better laws or law enforcement than public opinion demands.

"We have an efficient registrar of motor vehicles, and we give him the right to suspend without a hearing the license of anyone who drives in a manner which appears to the registrar to be dangerous, and to take away the registration and license plates from the owner of a car without a hearing if it is not safely equipped.

"Public opinion is 100 per cent behind this drastic action; otherwise it would not be tolerated. No one has an inherent right to drive a car. He has only a privilege. Our public realizes that.

"Almost all of our police departments now are working with our registrar to take off from the highways all dangerous drivers. Many police departments, instead of prosecuting violators in court, are sending a detailed record of violations direct to the registrar, with a request for suspension of license, because a small fine is not a deterrent and because, instead of wasting time in courtrooms, the police officers now can stay out on the road on traffic duty.

"Public support of this program is so strong that there is little protest from office-holders, and a minimum of attempts to 'fix' cases."

New Customs Collector

James F. O'Neill of Washington, D. C., today took over the office of Deputy Collector of Customs at Boston in charge of the liquidating division. He succeeds George F. Clement who recently resigned after 35 years in this post.

By and By, Let's Travel

R. J. Keller

At the Children's Museum

Young Folks View a Scandinavian Exhibit

No, boys, that isn't an oversized cookie or one of those hats you have seen the women folk wear—it is Swedish hard bread. The hole is so it can be hung on a pole across the kitchen with a lot more like it and kept for months. Those things on your feet aren't market baskets either—they are straw boots that are worn by the Swedish people over their shoes on sleigh rides on cold winter days and nights. These things are only a few of the exhibits portraying the customs of Scandinavian peoples that are being shown at the Children's Museum. And Harvey and Johnny Gray of Jamaica Plain have the idea that some day they will visit their Scandinavian friends and that's why they are so interested in the various articles on display.

What, No Sticker? You'll Be Held Up

Registry of Motor Vehicles inspectors were busy on Massachusetts highways today stopping motorists who have failed to have their cars inspected for faulty brakes, lights, steering gear and the like.

Although motorists have been given until the end of the month to have their cars inspected, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, insists that motorists at no time may legally drive with faulty equipment.

Those motorists held up today will be ruled off the road if faulty equipment is found by the inspectors. If their brakes, lights, tires and other equipment are in good shape, however, they will be allowed to proceed but will be warned that Oct. 31 is the sticker deadline. Cars with the official green stickers will not be stopped today.

Embargo Repeal Favored

The National Economic League, with headquarters in Boston, announced today a preliminary poll of its members showed 88 per cent favoring repeal of the embargo provision in the present neutrality law of the United States. The executive council of the League includes Charles Francis Adams, James Rowland Angell, Owen D. Young, William Allen White and others.

Jobless Horses New Problem For Boston Council

Six or seven horses belonging to the City of Boston are out of work today, displaced by a contraption of the machine age, Commissioner George G. Hyland disclosed this morning.

This contraption is one of the two new three-wheeled Elgin street sweepers which the city has bought at cost of $7,000 apiece.

Nine horses assisted the Street Cleaning Division in South Boston when the monster vacuum cleaner invaded the area last week. Now only two or three are needed for use in narrow alleys and lanes.

The change brings the number of idle horses in city stables to some 20 or 25, it is believed. The city owns a total of 94.

Commissioner Hyland recently asked authority from City Council to dispose of 20 or 25 from Roxbury and Dorchester. The Council balked in deference to the objections of Councilor John I. Fitzgerald of North, South and West Ends who said he "wanted more time to investigate the situation." There are many narrow alleys where horses are still required for garbage collection in his ward.

The Council's qualms about the drastic proposal will not hold up the march of progress, however, because Commissioner Hyland can dispose of the animals as fast as he wishes regardless—just so long as no single sale exceeds $500.

That is just what he expects to do, he said today. He will make the sales as fast as mechanical equipment to replace the animals is available.

Auto Show Marks Governor's Day

This is Governor's Day at the Boston Automobile Show in celebration of which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued the following proclamation:

The Metropolitan Boston Automobile Dealers' Annual Show Week will give many people an opportunity to buy new and used cars in time for trips to enjoy the fall scenery, which is so beautiful in this State. Buyers can also face the winter with the assurance that their cars will give them safe, dependable service, and sales at this time will help to continue the upward trend of business and employment which now prevails.

I am glad to indorse the Annual Show Week of Boston Automobile Dealers, Oct. 14-21."

Station WRUL

For Tuesday, Oct. 17

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill program.
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series, (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m).
8:00 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: symphony orchestra and pianist; news in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation"; lecture.
10:45 p. m.—"Music for Strings."

Chairman

© Bachrach

Mrs. Jaakko J. Mikkola

The Chairman of Tickets and Invitations dressed in authentic Finnish costume as she will appear at the Fourth Annual International Pageant on Nov. 3 at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

The pageant is for the benefit of International Institute House, of which Mrs. Mikkola of Belmont, Mass., is Secretary and also Director, a member organization of the Community Federation, located at 190 Beacon Street.

Here 32 nationalities meet in harmony and a spirit of co-operation to preserve their culture and traditions for the good of our American community.

Cuts in Providence Budget Are Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16—Possibility of reductions ranging from 10 to 25 per cent in department appropriations, with deep cuts in salaries as one result, is seen as the result of conferences between Mayor John F. Collins and department heads on the city's financial condition.

Coincidental with the meetings was the announcement of Director of Public Works Thomas F. Coleman, Jr., that 125 men had been dropped in his department because of the lack of funds.

C. I. O. Wins Out In Skirmish Over Radio Operators

The Congress of Industrial Organizations today was victor over the American Federation of Labor in the preliminary phase of its effort to bargain collectively for all the radio operators on large, radio-equipped fishing boats of the North Atlantic.

A union of the American Communications Association (C. I. O.) won a tactical skirmish with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (A. F. of L.) as a result of a unanimous decision by the three members of the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board ordered an election for collective bargaining purposes among the estimated 70 radio operators of the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc. The operators are to choose whether they wish the A. F. of L. or C. I. O. to represent them.

The significance of this election lies in the fact that the Federation includes all of the North Atlantic fishing companies large enough to operate radio-equipment trawlers, of which there are about 70, all operating from Boston.

The preliminary dispute between the two unions revolved around the issue of whether the Federation as a whole, or the fishing companies individually, should be the units for labor elections and subsequent bargaining. It was typical of many C. I. O.-A. F. of L. disputes in that it concerned the size of the unit to be used for bargaining purposes.

In this case, as usual, the A. F. of L. wished to employ the smaller unit. It asked for elections among the fishing companies individually, while the C. I. O. wished to have one big election among all radio operators of the Federation.

The NLRB ruled in favor of the C. I. O., saying that the fishing companies themselves had authorized the Federation to bargain for them with the operators.

A date has not yet been set for the election.

D. A. R. Head Asks For Faith in U. S.

SACO, Maine, Oct. 16 (AP)—An appeal for faith in representative government during the current world crisis was voiced today by Mrs. Henry M. Roberts, Jr., of Annapolis, Md., President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Unless such faith endured, she told the fall conference of the Maine D. A. R., "our national hopes will crumble."

She asked the conference to have confidence in Congress which, she said, had "again and again shown itself responsive to the will of the American people . . . in their desire for peace."

Church of the Air: Christian Science

John A. Meeker, a former First Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, will conduct the next Christian Science program of the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1939, at 1:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Meeker will speak on "The Need of the Things of Spirit," from Station WABC, the New York City outlet of the Columbia network. There will be appropriate music.

New England listeners may tune to this program on WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WORC, Worcester, Mass., WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WGAN, Portland, Maine.

Hitler Bomb Described By Ford Hall Speaker

A highly incendiary bomb, capable of generating thousands of degrees of temperature, is one of the so-called "secret weapons" which Adolf Hitler is holding in reserve, Vincent Sheean, writer and lecturer, told a Ford Hall audience in Boston last night.

The existence of this bomb, which was tried out on a small scale in Spain, is known to every foreign office in the world, Mr. Sheean said, but its effectiveness, he added, is not generally appreciated. He termed the bomb a "thermite" missile capable of "melting" steel and concrete.

Today on Short Waves

BERLIN—6:00 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

PRAGUE—6:55 p. m.—Music and Entertainment. OLR4A (15.23 meg.), 19.7 m.

BUDAPEST—7:00 p. m.—Military March. HAT4 (9.12 meg.), 32.8 m.

ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Bari Choruses, Peasant Quintet; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4 m; IRF (9.63 meg.), 30.5 m.

LONDON—7:45 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra, GSP (15.14 meg.), 19.8 m.; GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSB (15.14 meg.), 19.8 m.; GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

CARACAS—8:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. YV5RC (5.9 meg.), 51.7 m.

MADRID—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ (9.85 meg.), 30.4 m.

BERLIN—8:30 p. m.—Concert of Light Music. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

PARIS—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

LONDON—11:15 p. m.—Variety. GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSC (9.58 meg.), 31.3 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

PARIS—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 17

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:15	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Eddie Lee	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Political talk	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	Talk; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news		Sport reports	Political talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Political talks
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Political talk	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Political talk; news
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Texas Ramblers
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Political talk	Lewis Craddock, songs
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks; so-	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Clement A. Norton	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Douglas Fairbanks,	Army Recruiting Progr'm	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Jr.; Sir Cedric	Allen Roth's Orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30 Hardwicke in "If	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Alec Templeton Time:	"Author, Author!": lit-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 I Were King"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	piano; chorus; orch.	erary game	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Fats Waller's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Fats Waller's Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	"G Men in Action"	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; weather	Austin, Vermont	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Political talk; sports
11:15 Political talk	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Cong. Martin Smith	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30 Bunny Berrigan's	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Lucius Beebe; Eddy	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Duchin's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Music; 'Smilin' Pete'	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk	Rakov's Orchestra	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Silver Spurs"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It";	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "American School	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 of the Air"	"Harvey and Del"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Household talk	"John's Other Wife"	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ross Trio	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; comment	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	Orange Blossom Quartet	Gospel songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Tex and Slim"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. Wm. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	Marimba Melodies	Talks and music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Talks, Alfred P. Sloan,	"Stone Tapestries"; or-	Talks and music	Organ recital
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Jr., Dr. Harold G.	gan and violin	Piano soloist	Organ recital
2:00 Serial sketch	Moulton, Charles F.	Sport reports	Sport reports	"Ramon Presents"
2:15 Serial sketch	Kettering	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	John Kiley, songs, and
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Grimm's Daughter"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	organist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	Hymn recital	Voice and organ	Sports reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	"Chase 'Twins"; sketch	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Four Belles"; music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bob Miller's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 R. Maxwell, songs	News; weather	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Mountain Wranglers"	Sports reports
4:30 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Two Keyboards"	"Consolairs"
4:45 Ed McConnell, songs	Club Matinee; news	"Vic and Sade"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	"Continental Strings"
5:00 Dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Popular songs	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama, music	Dance Interlude	"Against the Storm"	Frank Ryan's talk	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	"Little Orphan Annie"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Political talk	News; sport talk	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Football Roundup"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	Talk; music	Sports reports	"Melodic Moods"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Green Hornet"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Recorded program	Government talk	Popular music
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Recorded music	"Prairie Pals"
8:30 "Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Party"; war news	questions and answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Robert Benchley; J. Du-	Heidt's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15 "We, the People"	rante; Hayton Orch.	Frank Crumit; Julia	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks," lit-	Sanderson; quiz	"Opportunity Unlimited";	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	erary program	"Fibber McGee and	speakers	tonio, director
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orches-	"Something's Up"; net-	Molly"; music	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 tra; soloists	work variety	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	"Fun with the Famous";	land; orchestra	Mozart Concerto Series;	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	informal interviews	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	piano; orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	House"; drama; music	Jack McLean's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	News Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	"Dance Parade"
11:30 Paul Whiteman's	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.

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Stearns

BOSTON

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you one of those "one-street shoppers"? By this we mean do you get yourself way in town, up as far as Washington Street, for instance, and then stay right there. . . almost refusing to accept the fact that there are other streets, and other shops.

If so, then you really do miss a lot. In fact you might even miss shopping at C. Crawford Hollidge's, right on the corner of Tremont Street and Temple Place, which, if you don't already know, is a store that is rich with merchandise for the discriminating woman. The woman who likes to know that her clothes have that added something that sets them apart from all the rest; if you see what we mean. The first floor offers the English Herb Shop, along with all the nice smelling perfumes and soaps, a Hat Bar, hankies, handbags, gloves, hosiery, and costume jewelry. From then on the various floors include such things as, say, those luxurious handmade shoes, by Delman, which are exclusive in New England with this store. Ranging in price from $14.75 to $22.50, every shoe has a distinguished something about it . . . and do they wear! The younger set run for the Deb Mode Junior Fashions, but you don't necessarily have to be under twenty to wear them by any means. They include airy-fairy chiffon evening gowns (for as low as $16.95) as well as tailored tweeds in two- and three-piece suits. Then of course you'll find coats and negligees and everything else that goes to make up a well filled wardrobe, and (most important!) we have yet to find a salesgirl who wasn't most willing to show; even though you didn't happen to buy a thing that day.

* * *

Those Embroidered Guest Towels Unique

Unique no end . . . are those new embroidered guest towels that T. D. Whitney on Temple Place has for 49 cents apiece. Because, instead of the usual initial, or boat, or horse, they have on them by way of decoration your State flower. The Mayflower for this State, of course, and the lilac for New Hampshire, a pine cone for Maine; and we forget the others, but they're there. Very flattering to your out-of-state guests, to find a touch of home in their bathroom, we'd say. And the flowers are very gay, because the natural colors of the various flowers have been followed. Incidentally here's a store to watch for specials; as those of you know who also "got in on" their grand buy of a week or so ago, when a lone dollar bought a pair of hand-embroidered pillow cases. And they were beauties!

* * *

Try Him Out On Indian Pudding

If you're one of those women who married a staunch New Englander who howls for food "like mother used to make" every so often, then we suggest you give him the surprise of his life with a dessert of Indian Pudding one of these fine fall nights. Not that we mean you'll have to make it, either. No indeed, we mean for you merely to use the good old can opener, for somebody else down in Middleboro has done the cooking for you. To identify it, you look for the Cape Cod Cooks' label on the can that it comes in. You merely heat it and doll it up with a blop of whipped cream or vanilla ice cream. For that matter these same people have baked beans, a tangy relish, and brown bread; oyster stew, clam chowder, and a couple of other New England stand-bys, too. When we saw them at Jordan Marsh's they were having a special combination buy, and you got 20 items for $2.95. Maybe the special has disappeared by now, of course, but you can still get the items separately if you like.

* * *

P. S. Ninety-eight cents buys one of those Cape Cod Weather-Predictor glasses at Hovey's. You can learn about the subtleties of perfume from Miss Harriet Evans, Lentheric representative who is at R. H. Stearns' this week. Give her an idea of your daily routine and she'll tell you what you should wear. "Shanghai," "A Bientot," "Anticipation" and "Bouquet Lentheric" may be but names to you, but to Miss Evans they're each an individual fragrance, and each has its time and place!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Demand for Special Session Is Spreading in Maine Circles

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — Though Gov. Lewis O. Barrows remains silent on the subject, talk of a special session of the State Legislature for the purpose of considering important financial problems is spreading. The latest to advocate reconvening of the Legislature, even though to do so probably would cost Maine in the neighborhood of $20,000, is former State Senator John E. Willey, who, it has been reported, may be flirting with the idea of joining the half-dozen or more Republican gubernatorial candidates.

Mr. Willey outlined several reasons why a Legislative session will be necessary. One of the reasons he attributed to the plans to increase the size and activity of the National Guard in Maine. Mr. Willey said he felt additional funds would be necessary for this function over and above amounts allocated in the State's budget.

Other reasons included the increasing popular demand to repeal or considerably amend the automobile title legislation passed at the regular session; to effect substantial economies in various departments of the State government; to adjust differences between State and Federal social security legislation and to care for the financial problems in the highway department created by defeat of the administration's $9,000,000 bond issue.

Thus Mr. Willey joined with former State Senator Roy L. Fernald in demanding that the Legislature be reconvened.

* * *

Town Taken Over

Meanwhile, unencouraging to those who watch conditions in Northern Maine as a barometer of the State's welfare load, was the announcement that another community, the twelfth, had been taken under the guiding hand of the Maine Municipal Finance Board. The town was Wallagrass Plantation with debts undetermined pending an audit.

* * *

Textile Workers

The Textile Workers Union of America has contracts with woolen mills in Madison, Waterville, and Skowhegan and now, according to George Jarber, President of the Maine Textile Council, the plans call for stepping up activities in the cotton mill centers. Accordingly union speakers addressed a meeting of Lewiston mill workers at a meeting held in connection with a meeting of the Maine Textile Council. Mr. Jarber described the meeting as a first step in an organization drive and claimed that prior to the meeting a quiet campaign over some period had netted some 1,000 memberships. He said the union contemplates no demands and no great activity until it clearly is representative of the majority of the workers.

Melrose Man Named To Senior Scout Position

At the first fall meeting of the Executive Board of the Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, Frederick Deane, President of the Board, appointed Wesley L. Slade of Melrose, Commodore of the Sea Scout division, as Chairman of the committee on Senior Scouting. Under Mr. Slade's direction the Sea Scout division of the Boston Council has been brought to first rank in New England.

John I. Barr, of Roxbury, formerly member of the committee in charge of Cub Program, was appointed to the Executive Board as chairman of the committee on Cubbing. Mr. Burr's activity in Cub work is considered largely responsible for the enrollment in the Boston Council reaching the highest point in history of the movement.

Mrs. Marguerite Hopkins

Mrs. Marguerite Stanford Hopkins, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., who passed on yesterday at the home of her son, Dr. W. Stanford Hopkins, at Marblehead, Mass., was Executive Director and Vice-Chairman of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association. She had served as Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association from its reorganization in 1923 until 1929, and was active in civic and literary affairs. She was the wife of Roland G. Hopkins, Manager of the Boston Ice Company.

Smilin' ED McCONNELL

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Three Shows Depart from Boston, One Arriving—Chekhov Revival

Howard Play in Rehearsal; 'Lincoln' Marks Anniversary

This week marks a temporary slackening of the theatrical tempo in Boston. Three productions departed Saturday night, and only one is arriving this evening, so, with almost no arithmetic at all, it is easy to discover there is a net loss of two theaters from the active list.

Of the departing attractions, "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and "Too Many Girls" proceeded to New York; Miss Cornell and "No Time for Comedy" continued on tour. The Wilbur this evening will find a new tenant in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." The Colonial and the Shubert will be dark for the week. The Plymouth is continuing with "The Time of Your Life" until Saturday night, and "Night Must Fall" is starting its second week as a stock production at the Copley.

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Howard Play in Rehearsal

Rehearsals began today in New York for the late Sidney Howard's comedy, "Madam, Will You Walk," with George M. Cohan, as was announced last week, in the leading role. Margaret Webster is directing the production, and the three settings will be designed by Robert Edmond Jones. Kurt Weill has composed incidental music. The Playwrights' Company which is producing the play, expects to have it ready for New York in December. That would seem to indicate that the Nov. 20 engagement, scheduled for Boston, still holds.

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"Lincoln's" Birthday

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois" completed a year's run in New York Saturday night, with the Pulitzer Prize as a feather in its cap, and with one change in residence during its twelve months' stay, from the Plymouth, which housed it during most of the year, to the Adelphi, where it is now located with Richard Gaines in the central role. Raymond Massey, a week from tonight, will arrive in Boston to resume his original characterization of Lincoln at the beginning of a long tour.

In Toronto, it is announced that Robert E. Sherwood, author of the play, will give his royalties from the engagement in that city to the Canadian Red Cross. It is estimated by the Playwrights' Company, producers of the play, that the sum will be between $1,500 and $2,000.

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To Direct Osborn Play

Joshua Logan will direct Paul Osborn's new play, "Morning's at Seven," which Dwight Deere Wiman will bring to the Plymouth Theater here on Nov. 6. Jo Mielziner will design the one setting for the play, which is said to concern two families in the Middle West entangled by their respective pasts.

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"Skylark" Busy

Samson Raphaelson's "Skylark" which arrived in New York last week with Gertraude Lawrence heading the cast—its career began in Boston last winter—show signs of being the "hit" classification. Standees were reported at the holiday matinee and evening performances, and there was practically a sell-out for the rest of the week.

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For "Gibson Girls"

Ruth Selwyn, it is reported in New York, has a partnership arrangement with the Shuberts for the production of "The Gibson Girls," due here later in the season. . . . "Very Warm for May," the new Kern-Hammerstein musical comedy, scheduled to reach the Colonial in another fortnight, is said to have a bit of gangster melodrama combined with reflections on the summer theaters.

Opening Tonight

Kiss the Boys Goodbye—At the Wilbur. Clare Boothe's satirical play, produced by Brock Pemberton and directed by Antoinette Perry, with a cast includ Elizabeth Love, Yukona Cameron, Phillip Ober, Lex Lindsay, Frank Wilson, Edwin Nicander, Carmel White.

Music Notes

George Copeland and Cleora Wood will be heard in Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 16. Mr. Copeland will play works by Debussy and modern Spanish composers. Cleora Wood will sing groups of German and French songs, an aria by Gluck, and old Spanish airs.

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The Turina Sonata, which Harriette and Jules Wolffers will play Tuesday evening. Oct. 24, in Jordan Hall, will be given here for what is believed to be the first time. This short work was published in France in 1930.

The Bloch Sonata on their program was written in 1920, but was not published until 1922. Cyclic in form, the work utilizes a number of themes in three widely contrasting movements. Bloch has spoken of the "intricate and often contradictory moods" in his Sonata. The two instruments are at times in antagonism, less often in complete agreement. The strongly contrapuntal character of the work stresses both instruments equally.

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The New England Conservatory of Music possesses the three-line holograph sketch by Claude Debussy for the "Rhapsody for Orchestra and Saxophone," to be played at the Boston Symphony concerts Friday and Saturday. Although not published until 1919, the work was commissioned by the late Mrs. Richard J. Hall of Boston, whose heirs have deposited the manuscript in the Library of the New England Conservatory. The work is the completed sketch from which the orchestration was made and is inscribed in Debussy's hand—"Esquisse d'une 'Rhapsodie Mauresque' pour orchestre et saxophone principal. A. Madam E. Hall avec l'hommage respectueux de Claude Debussy. 1901-1908."

Debussy evidently took his time in executing the commission, and at various points in the sketch are notations in his handwriting regarding the orchestration. Mrs. Hall was President of the Boston Orchestral Society of Boston. The Boston Symphony Orchestra performed the Rhapsody in February, 1932. The manuscript, but one of a number of orchestral scores in possession of the Conservatory Library, will be on exhibition at Symphony Hall at the time of its performances, and at all times may be consulted by application to the Librarian at the New England Conservatory.

Art Exhibitions

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury street—Americana.

Copley Society of Boston—Exhibition of oils by Harold W. Cheney. Through Oct. 27.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Oct. 28.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Oils by Henry Strater; water colors by Prentiss Taylor. Marine water colors by John L. Delano. Through Oct. 21.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street—Fashions of Yesteryear.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge — Group of pastels by May Marshall Cannon.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Water colors by Alfred Ybarra.

Symphony Hall—American water colors.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5, Print Department. Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso, and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Lucas & Monroe Studio

Florence Reed and Laurette Taylor

In "Outward Bound," revival of Sutton Vane's play, coming to the Plymouth on Oct. 23

Water Colors and Oils

By Dorothy Adlow

All signs to date indicate that once again water colors are to predominate in art exhibitions of New England. We have had occasion to comment upon this tendency before. Without expanding upon the subject, we may suggest that the watery medium is apparently best adapted to the succinct methods engendered by modern theories; that it is a medium which responds quickly to the brush; that it is not cumbersome, and finally is inexpensive.

At the Grace Horne Galleries there are two water color displays, and one of oils. The latter were painted by Henry Strater who exhibits for the first time in Boston. Most of the pictures portray scenes of San Verde Valley where the painter has lived and familiarized himself with the eventful landscape and native atmosphere.

Mr. Strater's pictures are painted in a calm and orderly manner. He applies the colors in smooth, flat strokes and he prefers to use the brush as abbreviatedly as possible. All his pictures benefit by this economic method; there is no feeling of the paintiness or heaviness of impasto so common among oil painters today. There are pictures of great vistas of landscape culminating in mountain slopes. There are hills and valleys among which are ranches, a schoolhouse, corrals. An impression of vastness and broad spaces is conveyed, and there is implied the loneliness of individuals amidst such expanding boundaries.

Mr. Strater's design is orderly and even architectural. The basic lines are horizontal and vertical, the general impression one of stability and repose. With that added to the composure of his technical method he proves himself in the class of detached, objective American artists who paint what they see with no emotional or dramatic overtones.

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Prentiss Taylor comes from Washington to show his water colors and lithographs. Mr. Taylor works with the experimental determination of young American artists who have not fallen into the tempting ways of commercialization. He does not pursue the easy or obvious methods in aquarelle. As he says himself, "Sometimes it is more interesting to see around or through the thing." His methods vary and alter; the results are uneven, but never dull. Mr. Taylor's water colors differ from the common run of exhibits for the fact that they are felt and thought out in terms of a personal design, and the color is implicit in the design.

The water colors made a few years ago show a pronounced interest in decorative surface, and a comparative indifference to depth and plasticity. Gradually he has abandoned the flat for the three-dimensional field. He goes still further, for he tries to paint with a "focal eye," presenting the subject in a variable way, as though seen at diverse points of vantage. This is reminiscent of the "dynamism" of the futurist school, and recalls the attempts of many radical artists in Paris to free themselves from an unchanging frontal viewpoint. There are good features and pitfalls in the method. However, it is refreshing to discover young Americans who pursue it when there are so many encouragements to work in a conventional naturalistic way with facile clichés.

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Mr. Taylor seems at his best when he is freest in use of line and color, often merely suggesting a direction, alluding to a color. His latest works are most mobile and allusive, as though the goal to which he were striving were some tenuous fantasy. The lithographs, on the other hand, remain factual and more earthly and they stress clear pattern. Black and white mediums do not lend themselves to the sheer and evocative. Apparently the artist is happy to turn to lithography on occasion when he wishes to record a theme of decorative, sardonic, or dramatic nature.

Third member of the Grace Horne trio is John L. Delano, a young Bostonian. Mr. Delano spends his summers at Gloucester where he teaches sailing. All his small water colors are portraits of sailing boats, a square rigger, schooner, ketch, yawl, racing boat. He brings knowledge of small craft to these descriptive portraits which will no doubt prove interesting to devotees of sailing. His brush is handled neatly and efficiently.

First Stravinsky Lecture Scheduled for Wednesday

Igor Stravinsky, who has been appointed Charles Eliot Norton Professor for the year, will give the first of his lectures on Wednesday evening at 8:15 p. m. in the New Lecture Hall, corner Kirkland and Oxford Streets, Cambridge. The subject of the lecture will be "Prise de Contacte (généralités; exposé d'une poëtique musicale)."

In "Benjamin Franklin"

"Benjamin Franklin," a biographical story, will provide Edward G. Robinson with a future starring vehicle for a Warners. Mr. Robinson, before making the "Benjamin Franklin" film will do "The Life of Dr. Ehrlich."

Chekhov's 'Three Sisters'

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 16

The Surry Theater, an acting organization of young people who work together during the summer in Maine, made their first concerted New York appearance of the season, at the Longacre Theater, Saturday evening, in Chekhov's "Three Sisters." For the occasion, their director, Samuel Rosen, selected what the program describes as a "new acting version," from an original translation by Bernard Guilbert Guerney.

To begin with, one must commend both the Surry-ites and their sponsor, Dwight Deere Wiman, for being willing to undertake such a project. It bespeaks a love for the theater and its great literature that deserves the support of those who make pretensions in behalf of serious drama. The present production of "Three Sisters" is not without flaw. But because of the perseverance and patience and sincere effort which have gone into it, because of the aims of the organization, we say "Hail, the Surry Theater!"

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"Three Sisters" is not the sort of comedy—or, if you like, tragicomedy—that plays itself, it requires subtlety as well as sensitivity to every nuance in order that what Chekhov is saying shall not be kept from the audience by the dullness, the frustration, the futility of his characters and of their lives. Boring they may and should be to each other and themselves—but not to the audience.

These are, with few exceptions, figures of comedy. The playwright like a Wycherly or a Hogarth, was looking at the society around him and finding a trio of young women in a small provincial town, one married without love, another only partially satisfied in her job of teaching, and a third, deprived of escape either through marriage or departure to Moscow. The playwright also found a colonel in love with the already married sister because his own marriage has turned out hopelessly; a brilliant scholar reduced to gambling and fanning his own self-importance by being a member of the local town council, and various other people in various degrees of frustration, misery, lethargy, or decay.

And yet they are not essentially tragic figures, or if tragic then humorously so. Chekhov wrote with realism and with humor—delicate, fantastic, with a note of sadness in it. But scarcely ever a full chord of tragedy. He may have felt sorry for them, but he also found them ludicrous. For not one of these people ever perishes in an attempt to break through the walls which are smothering their lives.

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Failure to articulate this humor was the point on which one felt that Surry Theater production fell down most seriously. We had the sensation of wanting to laugh, perhaps only quietly and inwardly, but that desire was somehow frustrated by a condition which we can only describe as lack of subtlety with which the lines were read. This was especially true during the early scenes.

Hume Cronyn, as Andrey, the brother, seemed to catch the inner feeling of the play more successfully than most of the others. Mr. Cronyn is an interesting actor to watch and managed, almost always to sustain his characterization even through its more abrupt shifts and passages. Helen Wynn, Katherine Emery, and Ann Revere are attractive and of evident skill, which they used to best effect in the emotional scenes. Robert Allen, with one of the less difficult assignments, was able to get some laughs out of Kuligin, the prosy schoolmaster.

Sheppard Strudwick made Vershinin a cheerful, likable fellow, but he seemed scarcely mature enough for the role, in fact one had the feeling more than once that here were a healthy, able group of young American men and women feeling not quite at home in a period piece about decadence. Mr. Guerney's occasional modernizations of the text did not help matters.

To accomodate the three scenes, Johannes Larsen has designed a set which combines utility with artistry.

It is by no means a condescension to say that the Surry Theater "Three Sisters" is a journeyman performance. Notwithstanding their skill, their sincerity, their intelligence, and courage, the present venture in Chekhov recalls to this writer what a well known concert pianist said when asked why he never played Beethoven—"I am not ready for him yet."

Eddie Cantor

Now to be seen in person on the stage at the Keith-Boston

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—Concert by Fritz Kreisler. Carl Lamson, assistant. 8:30. Oct. 18.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 8. Oct. 19.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30. Oct. 20.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Oct. 21.

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YOKEL BOY
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Home Games Feature This Section Saturday—Ivy Clubs Remain Among Leaders

Five Local Teams to Play In Reach of Fans Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Headed by Harvard, the last major undefeated and untied eleven in New England, the five local college football teams stage a round-up next week end when all make their first and only collective appearance on Boston gridirons. Although four of them play at home on Nov. 18, Northeastern will have closed out its schedule.

This Saturday will afford quite a contrast to last Saturday, when Boston University was the only local eleven to go into action within range of its public. Harvard, which had what amounted to a practice game in its 61-0 victory at Chicago, meets Penn at the Stadium; Northeastern, which dropped a close 10-7 decision to Bates goes to Medford to play the Jumbos, who were beaten by Amherst 26—7 Saturday; and Boston College, out of action on the week end, face Temple at Fenway Park.

B. U. vs. Upsala

The Terriers are scheduled to meet Upsala College of East Orange, N. J., this Saturday at National League Field, and the Boston team should be deserving of a larger crowd than the 5000 which turned out two days ago to see them drop a heart-breaker to a favored Western Reserve eleven 19-14. But for several costly mistakes, the B. U. squad would have won. Errors to the contrary, however, the Terriers should have won on their spirit alone. The boys never gave up trying, even when behind 19—7, and the final whistle found them on the Red Cats' 10-yard line.

The defeat was the first on the B. U. schedule, but Coach Pat Hanley was pleased with the game itself, although he was sorry for the players. "They played well enough to win," he declared after the game. "And if they had had a little more experience, they might have upset the Red Cats. For a group of sophomores and juniors, they turned in an excellent game, and no apologies are needed."

Huskies Just Miss

Hanley dismissed the Terriers from practice today, a deviation from practice that was planned last week. Preparations for Upsala will begin tomorrow and continue throughout the week. For the first time this season, B. U. will be favored to win a ball game, for the Vikings were beaten in their season opener by Franklin and Marshall, a team that was topped 19-7 by the Terriers. The Vikings will make a second appearance in Boston this year, when they come to Huntington Field, Brookline, Nov. 11, to close out Northeastern's football season.

The Huskies, by the way, deserved a better fate than they received at Lewiston Saturday. The Bobcats' first three points came as a result of O'Sullivan's field goal, and their second by virtue of a blocked kick, which Plaisted fell on in the end zone. The Huskies scored in the third period after a pass interception gave them the ball on Bates' 25-yard line. The local team was several times in scoring position, but was unable to tally.

B. C. and Temple

Still in search of their first victory, the Huskies travel to the Medford Oval Saturday to meet the Tufts Jumbos, who are the possessors of a one-one record. Tufts' win over Middlebury two weeks ago was squared off by their loss to Amherst, which had too much power. An impartial glance at both the Huskies and the Jumbos favors the latter in their meeting.

Boston College, idle since Oct. 12 when it surprised its followers by losing to Florida, will attempt to get back on the victory trail when it plays host to Temple at Fenway Park Saturday. The Eagles and the Owls played to a 26-26 tie last year. Unless the Eagles snap out of their offensive haze, however, they may find themselves on the losing side. Although beaten by Georgetown 3-2 and by Carnegie Tech 6-0 in its first two games, Temple turned back a potentially good Texas Christian team Saturday, 13-11. The Horned Frogs, beaten in three straight games, can't seem to get going.

Other Games

Harvard's game with Penn will afford the Crimson its first real test of the year. Both teams enjoy the same undefeated, untied ranking and victory means much to them. Among the other outstanding games in New England will be the following: Holy Cross at Brown, Lafayette at Dartmouth, and Army at Yale. In other Ivy League games, Princeton travels to Columbia, and Cornell meets Penn State at Ithaca. In the Little Three circuit, Amherst goes to Rochester, Williams is host to Bowdoin, and Wesleyan plays Haverford at Middletown.

Season records of the local teams follow:

Harvard

20	Bates	0
61	Chicago	0

Boston University

19	Franklin and Marshall	7
14	Western Reserve	19

Boston College

45	Lebanon Valley	0
20	St. Joseph's	6
0	Florida	7

Tufts

13	Middlebury	2
7	Amherst	26

Northeastern

7	St. Anselm's	36
6	New Hampshire	15
7	Bates	10

Chapman Eliminated

ABSECON, N. J., Oct. 16 (AP)—Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., who holds the French and New York State amateur titles, was eliminated from the Geist Memorial golf tournament Saturday in a surprise upset.

Joe Kildare of Philadelphia defeated Chapman, 1 up, in the first round of match play, Chapman, runner up in the Geist tournament last year, was a favorite to win this year.

College Cross-Country

Results Oct. 14

Lafayette, 24, Muhlenberg 31.
Northeastern 24, Mass. State 31.
Mich. State 24, Penn State 31.
New York U. 19, Union 36.

The BROWN Town Shoe

is Often Needed by the Man who Dresses Correctly

One way of making certain you have the proper shoe for many occasions is to include in your wardrobe a good, brown business oxford to wear with brown, with blue, and with certain mixtures. The shoe merchants whose advertisements are appearing in The Christian Science Monitor are now offering an expertly chosen stock of fall and winter shoes, black and brown, in rugged or dress weights, to suit the occasions the season brings.

The 'Old Maestro' of Hockey

Wide World

WINNIPEG—Lester Patrick (in box), manager of the New York Rangers, shown chatting with three players of his amateur hockey school at the amphitheater rink in Winnipeg recently. His proteges are Ken Mackenzie (left); Mitch Pecht (second from left), and Al Collings (right). Manager Patrick recently selected five men from his amateur school to play for the Rangers.

Lieberum Scores Nine Touchdowns

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Taking a jump on other ambitious ball-carriers on the nation's gridirons, Hank Lieberum, quarterback and captain of the Manchester Spartans of the Indiana Collegiate Conference, already has scored nine touchdowns for 54 points in four games.

Stars of other small college teams are his closest pursuers—Red Mayberry of Wake Forest with 42 points, Al Domina of Norwich, a small New England military academy, 40, and George Morris of Baldwin-Wallace in Ohio, 39. Morris made his in only three games.

Sectional and conference leaders:

Player, College, Pos.	G	TD	PA	FG	TP
Midwest					
Lieberum, Manchester, qb	4	9	0	0	54
Southern Conference					
Mayberry, Wake Forest, qb	5	7	0	0	42
East					
Domina, Norwich, hb	4	5	4	2	40
Western Conference (Big Ten)					
Harmon, Michigan, hb	2	5	4	0	34
Southwest Conference					
Kimbrough, Texas A&M, fb	4	5	0	0	30
Southeastern Conference					
Kavanaugh, Louisiana St, e	3	5	0	0	30
Missouri Valley					
Schroeder, Washburn, hb	4	4	0	0	24
Big Six Conference					
Seymour, Oklahoma, fb	3	4	0	0	24
Big Seven Conference					
Wing, Brigham Young, hb	3	4	0	0	24
Pacific Coast Conference					
Lansdell, Southern Cal qb	3	3	0	0	18

Miss Co-ed

GUNNISON, Colo., Oct. 16 (AP)—Little Miss Co-ed tucked her wavy locks into a football helmet and proved Saturday that this football business isn't any male monopoly. And—right here in the Rockies where tradition insists that men must be men—the boys sat in the bleachers and did the chering.

The occasion was the first "Powder Bowl" game between teams of women students at Western State College.

The upper class team—the Lions, if you please—won 13 to 6 from the Bears.

The Bears scored first, Nancy Gibson, Milwaukee, Wis., freshman scoring on as brilliant a bit of pass catching and broken field running as the fans had seen all year. The Lions edged ahead in the third period when Margaret Sanders, Denver senior, smashed through the line to score, and then—after repairing her damaged makeup—calmly placed kicked the point. Alice Shanks of Fowler, Colo., added the clinching touchdown by leaping into the air to catch a pass.

The only concession to men's rules was shortening of the quarters to six minutes each.

Irish League

BELFAST, Oct. 16 (CP Cable)—Standings in the Irish League City Cup soccer competition including games played Saturday:

Teams	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Derry City	11	9	1	1	32	12	19
Celtic	11	8	1	2	36	10	18
Linfield	11	6	0	5	29	13	17
Newry Town	11	5	4	2	20	19	12
Coleraine	11	4	3	4	16	16	12
Glentoran	11	3	3	5	26	17	11
Bangor	11	4	4	3	17	24	11
Distillery	11	3	4	4	19	22	10
Portadown	11	4	5	2	14	18	20
Glenavon	11	3	4	4	21	27	10
Larne	11	1	4	6	14	24	8
Ards	11	3	7	1	19	27	7
Ballymena	11	2	7	2	17	28	6
Cliftonville	11	1	9	1	11	34	3

Charity Golf Brings $3,000

PITTSBURGH, Penna. (AP)—The unique $10,000 Dapper Dan Open golf tournament here last August provided a gross profit of almost $7,000 of which $3,000 went to Pittsburgh charities, Chairman Al Abrams announced.

One-half of the profits went to the Wildwood Country Club, where the five-day tournament was staged. Ralph Guldahl won the $2,500 first prize. Denny Shute, who was second, and Gene Sarazen, who finished third, split $962.35 as their share of the receipts in an 18-hole playoff after they had tied for the 72 holes.

Water Polo Winners

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—The San Francisco Olympic Club won the National junior A. A. U. water polo championship, 3 to 2, from the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Leading Eastern Elevens

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Season records of leading eastern college footpall teams:

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Marshall (W. Va)	4	0	0	146	12
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	61	19
Catholic	3	0	0	60	13
Duquesne	3	0	0	58	0
Harvard	2	0	0	81	0
Penn State	2	0	0	62	10
Cornell	2	0	0	39	13
Pennsylvania	2	0	0	12	0
Dartmouth	2	0	1	75	18
Navy	2	0	1	45	18
Georgetown	2	0	1	41	15
Rutgers	2	0	1	39	13
Army	2	0	1	31	19
Boston College	2	1	0	65	13
Villanova	2	1	0	61	33
New York U.	2	1	0	57	20
Brown	2	1	0	54	24
West Virginia	2	1	0	51	20
Holy Cross	2	1	0	48	26
Syracuse	1	1	1	31	32
Princeton	1	1	0	33	26
Boston University	1	1	0	33	26
George Washington	1	1	0	25	13
Yale	1	1	0	10	13
Fordham	1	2	0	40	21
Lafayette	1	2	0	39	13
Bucknell	1	2	0	18	19
Colgate	1	2	0	16	44
Temple	1	2	0	15	20
Manhattan	1	2	0	6	35
Columbia	0	1	1	13	16
Lehigh	0	3	0	20	76
Norwich	4	0	0	84	26
Maine	3	0	0	67	0
New Britain Teachers	2	0	0	66	0
Bowdoin	2	0	0	38	21
Trinity	2	0	1	50	33
Colby	2	0	1	46	6
Lowell Textile	2	1	0	47	38
Connecticut	2	1	0	27	15
Vermont	2	1	0	19	6
Bates	2	1	0	17	27
St. Anselm's	1	0	0	42	14
Tufts	1	1	0	20	46
Worcester Tech	1	1	0	13	17
Amherst	1	2	0	46	34
Williams	1	2	0	26	39
Wesleyan	1	2	0	23	38
New Hampshire	1	2	0	21	32
Middlebury	1	2	0	16	44
American Int.	1	2	0	13	22
Providence	1	2	0	6	13
Rhode Island	3	2	0	40	54
Mass. State	0	2	1	20	26
Springfield	0	2	1	3	10
Northeastern	0	3	0	20	61
Coast Guard	0	3	0	7	37
Arnold	0	3	0	6	100

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

A Year Ago Today

Jean Borotra, France, won British covered-courts tennis title for ninth time by beating D. W. Butler, 6—0, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Three Years Ago

Pittsburgh lost to Duquesne, 7-0, and Princeton, unbeaten since 1934, went down before Pennsylvania, 7-0, in two major football upsets.

Five Years Ago

Dizzy Dean, St. Louis Cardinals' pitching ace, voted National League's most valuable player.

Saturday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Whit Baker, Cornell—Galloped 25 and 83 yards for touchdowns as Princeton bowed, 20-7.

George McAfee, Duke—Called outstanding man on the field though his team lost to Pitt, 14-13.

Sam Hammerstrom, Union College—Made 115 yards in 31 tries, passed for 45 yards and scored twice as Union beat Middlebury, 31-7.

Francis Lee, Harvard—Scored three times in Harvard's rout of Chicago.

George Stirnweiss, North Carolina—Scored one touchdown and passed for the other as N. Y. U. bowed, 14-7.

Tom Harding, Butler—Scored all his team's points in 13-6 win over George Washington U.

Carl Happer, Auburn—Recovered a Mississippi State fumble and then pitched a touchdown pass to Dick McGowen, enabling Auburn to win, 7-0.

Abisha Pritchard, Virginia Military Institute—Scored three touchdowns as Cadets beat Vanderbilt, 20-13.

Ken Kavanaugh, L. S. U.—Caught a touchdown pass and beat Rice, 7-0.

Tom Harmon, Michigan—Scored all of Michigan's points in 27-7 win over Iowa.

Jack Crain, Texas — Rambled through Oklahoma for two touchdowns though his team lost, 24-12.

Amby Schindler, U. S. C.—Scored twice as Trojans stopped Illinois, 26-0.

English Rugby

LONDON, Oct. 16 (CP Cable)—English Rugby games played yesterday resulted as follows:

English Rugby League

Lancashire League

Leigh 11, Barrow 8.
Oldham 2, Wigan 5.
Salford 31, Broughton Rangers 12.
St. Helens 13, Warrington 9.
Swinton 37, Liverpool Stanley 10.
Widnes 29, Rochdale Hornets 9.

Yorkshire League

Batley 2, Halifax 18.
Bramley 5, Castleford 11.
Featherstone 25, Hull 8.
Hull-Kingston 18, Leeds 15.
Keighley 0, Bradford Northern 32.
Hunslet 4, Dewsbury 8.
Wakefield Trinity 28, York 5.

English Rugby Union

Harlequins 6, Army Fifteen 8.
Guy's Hospital 18, King's College Hospital 0.
Gloucester 29, Army Fifteen 9.
Neath 13, Swansea 6.
Newport 3, Cardiff 13.
Sale 41, Royal Artillery 0.
Watsonians 51, Royla High School 8.

Walk Date Changed

The date of the National A. A. U. 40,000-meter walking championship has been changed, it was announced by A. A. U. Chairman Sebastian E. Linehan. Originally scheduled to take place at Franklin Park in Boston on Sunday, Oct. 22, it has been postponed until Saturday, Oct. 28.

Canadian Football

(By the Canadian Press)

Interprovincial Union

Toronto 16, Hamilton 1.
Ottawa 35, Montreal 13

Intercollegiate Union

University of Western Ontario 23, Toronto 5.
McGill 4, Queen's 2.

Senior Ontario Rugby Football Union

Balmy Beach Toronto 9, Montreal Westmounts 10.
Peterborough 2, Sarnia 32.

Don Bradman Is Squash Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Don Bradman, Australia's famous cricket captain, defeated Don Turnbull, former Davis Cup player, for the amateur squash racquets championship of South Australia by three games to one. Bradman was invited to Melbourne for the Australian championship but was unable to go although Turnbull said he would have had a good chance in the Commonwealth title.

In the final game for State championship both Bradman and Turnbull excelled themselves. The contest extended over an hour with dashing changes in leadership. At one stage Turnbull was 8—5 but, missing a sitter, gave the service to Bradman, who made an amazing recovery. The scores of the series were: Bradman d Turnbull 0—9; 4—9; 10—8; 9—3; 10—8.

Apart from his cricket laurels, and now his squash title, Bradman has a golf handicap of 3 and is described by Turnbull as "the makings of a very good tennis player."

Share Duties

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16 (AP) — Mrs. Jack Dunn, owner and president of the Baltimore Orioles of the International League, announced Saturday that Charles H. Knapp, Jr., vice-president and Tommy Thomas, field manager, would share the duties of general manager in the 1940 baseball season.

Mrs. Dunn thus abolished the job formerly held by Jack Ogden, who resigned to accept a post with the Philadelphia Phillies. Thomas succeeded Rogers Hornsby as field manager.

Navy-Notre Game Sellout

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Ticket sales indicate that a sellout crowd of 78,189 may see the Notre Dame-Navy football game in Municipal stadium Oct. 21. The stadium record is 80,184, that number having watched the major league baseball opener July 31, 1932.

Navy and Notre Dame drew 70,000 for their 1932 game here and 57,000 two years later.

In seven games, Muskingum has been unable to cross Ohio State's goal line.

Around The Hub

Bruins Begin Training

The Bruins, winners of the Stanley Cup and world's professional hockey champions, went into their first conditioning drill at Hershey, Pa., today, thereby officially inaugurating Boston's 1939-40 officials hockey season.

Most prominent among the missing at Hershey as Manager Art Ross counted his roster, of course, was Eddie Shore, who will train with his Springfield team. Eddie will not be available to the Bruins until after Dec. 15, and then will play only in home games. Ray Getliffe, who saw action in the Stanley Cup series, was also missing as he has been sold to Canadiens.

Jackson Recalled

Art Jackson, recalled from Americans, and five amateurs who will be given tryouts, reported to Ross The Bruins mentor is being given a chance to repeat last year's successes in some quarters, because of the youth of his organization.

The other teams in the league are also busy preparing for the fast-approaching season. Canadiens were due to report at the Montreal Forum today; New York Rangers are in Winnipeg; N. Y. Americans are in Port Arthur, Ont.; Chicago Black Hawks are in Hibbing, Minn.; Toronto Maple Leafs are in Kitchener, Ont., and Detroit Red Wings are in Detroit.

The Bruins open their season away from home at Toronto Nov. 4—just 19 days distant. They play their first game at the Garden Nov. 14 against Chicago.

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Golfers are still competing for honors, although Massachusetts Golf Association sponsored events have come to a close. Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Canadian open and N. E. P. G. A. champion, combined with C. W. Chamberlain of Oakley, to win low gross honors in the second annual John Cowan tournament at Oakley yesterday. Jug had a 68 that was reduced by his partner to a 66. At Commonwealth, T. J. Lyons and J. P. McArdle scored a 145 to win the two-day four-ball tourney for the Ted Keefe Memorial Trophy. Francis Ouimet, with a 74, won the shield for low gross donated by members of the club.

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Northeastern won the New Englang non-member elimination series for the Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup on the Charles River Basin yesterday to qualify for the Regatta to be held their Oct. 29. The crews of Boston College and Amherst also qualified. The Huskies last spring won the Intercollegiate Yacht Raving Association's New England non-member championship, which was held under the auspices of Brown University. Yesterday's qualifying series was held under auspices of M. I. T.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Massachusetts Golf Association's final event of this calendar year will be its annual meeting and dinner, to be held at Weston Golf Club on Oct. 26. There will be an 18-hole handicap medal play tournament during the day for delegates and officers of the association.

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The third general meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club for this year will be held in the Library of the Harvard Club, Boston, on Oct. 24. Following the meeting Frank H. Conant will give an illustrated lecture on yachting in New England, with colored moving pictures taken during the past season at Marblehead and other places.

Swimmers Return

The six-man American swimming team that the A. A. U. dispatched to Eucador some five weeks ago returned recently in the S. S. Santa Barbara. The A. A. U. champions made a clean sweep of every event in the big international meet at Guayaquil where the leading nations in South America competed.

Returning were Kiyoshi Nakama, Takashi Hiroshi, Adolph Kiefer, Otto Jaretz, Al Patnik and James Tanaka along with Manager-Coach Mike Peppe of Ohio State. Nakama won free style races at 200, 400 and 800 meters, Tanaka at 500 and 1,500, Jaretz at 50 and Hirose at 100. Kiefer took three back stroke tests and the team combined to capture five relay events. Patnik, a diver, outclassed all others. The three Hawaiians flew to San Francisco to catch a steamer sailing for Honolulu.

Myles Thomas Resigns

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 16 (AP)—The resignation of Myles L. Thomas, former New York Yankee pitcher, as manager of the Toledo Mudhens of the American Association was announced yesterday by Waldo H. Shank, president of the club.

Club officials said no successor had been chosen.

Thomas, who took over the reins a year ago, saw his team wind up in last place after a hapless campaign.

Jayce to Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Memphis of the Southern Association announced last night the acquisition of Bob Jayce, husky righthanded pitcher, from the Philadelphia Athletics.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 14

Rochester 2, Hamilton 1.
Haverford 1, Cornell 4.
Mass. State 2, Conn. State 1.
Williams 3, Harvard 2.
Yale Fresh. 1, Williston Acad. 8.
R. P. I. 6, Stevens Tech. 0.

Undefeated Elevens Clash On Eastern Football Turf

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You could infer, for the moment, that Harvard, Penn, and Cornell are equal powers with Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, and Duquesne. The records on paper are similar, even though they are not entirely revealing. All five are undefeated and untied at this stage of the season.

This Monday morning really finds the "Ivy League" a surprising figure in eastern football. Apart from the Pittsburgh district representatives, the expected powers of the East, such as Holy Cross, Fordham, Boston College, Villanova and others, all have been beaten—and the first of November is not in sight yet.

Form reversals are taking prominence weekly and the coming week end hints at ominous clouds threatening the horizon of Cornell, Harvard, Pitt, Duquesne, and Penn. Harvard and Penn, untied, undefeated and unscored upon, clash in the Crimson stadium with something certain to give way. Cornell, which has not impressed or even played up to form, despite being undefeated or untied, meets a rising Penn State team picked by many observers to be the surprise club of the East.

Pitt and Duquesne clash, so something will have to give way there and the coming Saturday fairly bristles with possibilities. The Skibos tackle New York University and while encountering a man-sized job, should survive.

Penn vs. Harvard

Not much advance information was available pertaining to the billed struggle of Penn and Harvard. The Crimson wasted time on a trip to Chicago defeating the Maroons 61 to 0 and acquiring little in the way of football value for the time expended. Penn failed to show championship timber in defeating Yale 7 to 0—unless the Eli have a better club than most folks believe. The two Saturday will offer similar offensive gestures and the study of the defenses will be interesting.

Cornell, as stated before, has not been too strong and whether the Big Red is to travel the 1939 road successfully or not is likely to be settled when Penn State's Nittany Lions roar onto the field Saturday. The Lions probably aim for Pittsburgh and it may be a little too early for them to reach their height this Saturday, but Cornell has not shown enough to be trusted yet.

Dartmouth has taken a sturdy bite in Lafayette this Saturday and while the Big Green is aiming for the game with Harvard the following week, it cannot ease up much in a game with Leopards who held Penn to a 6-0 score and were nosed out by a better than average Muhlenberg eleven 7-6. The Big Green offense has not approached that of last year and the scoreless tie with Navy at Baltimore provided conclusive evidence.

Army at Yale

The Army-Yale game at New Haven is in the nature of a round-robin affair in that Yale defeated Columbia, 10-7, two weeks back and Saturday Columbia tied Army, 6 to 6, while out-playing the Cadets; now all that is needed is for Army to defeat Yale. The Cadets were a disappointment against the Lions at least as far as pre-season predictions were concerned, and Yale is proving the enigma of the experts. The Eli line is more than a bolt from the blue, it is practically impregnable.

Brown went out of the undefeated class by way of its old nemesis Colgate. The Red Raiders had been beaten on the two previous Saturdays and were primed to take some team and Brown happened along at that time, losing 10-0. The Bruins were handicapped by the loss of good men and their running game was piled up by the strong Raider defense. This Saturday the Bruins face Holy Cross, which is on the rise from the Louisiana State upset two weeks ago—the Crusaders went south to trim Georgia, 13 to 0, at Athens, last Saturday.

Third Major Game

Columbia encounters its third major game in as many dates Saturday in tackling the Princeton Tigers. The Lions were victims of Yale a couple of Saturdays ago, tied with Army last Saturday, and might take the Tigers, although the latter played strong defensive football against Cornell after the early scoring was over.

Intersectional affairs involving the East will see Manhattan invade Auburn; Syracuse tackle Duke, the team Pittsburgh nosed out 14 to 13; and Navy journey out to Cleveland to try conclusions with the nation's leading team at the moment, Notre Dame. The midshipmen have a big sturdy line and a good defense and might give the Irish a close call. The Middies have little in the way of an offense, however.

Along the Hockey Trail

Bruins Hold Workout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 16—The Boston Bruins held their first workout this morning here with 23 members present. Manager Art Ross stated that Roy Conacher was due for the afternoon session and Eddie Shore is with his Springfield team in Quebec. Ralph Cooney Weiland has been officially appointed assistant manager and Dit Clapper has been named captain.

Aces Stop Indians

QUEBEC, Oct. 16 (CP)—Quebec Aces of the Quebec Senior Hockey League edged out Springfield Indians of the International-American loop 3-2 yesterday in an exhibition game.

The amateurs took a 2-1 lead in the first period and held that margin by matching Indians' goal in the second period. The game, first of the season here, gave Don Penniston, new coach of Aces, and Eddie Shore, new owner and manager of Indians, a chance to look over their material for the coming campaign.

Shore, Boston Bruins starry defenceman, wasn't content to watch for long, however, and took brief turns at right wing until the dying minutes of the first session when he was chased with a misconduct penalty. For the remainder of the game, he looked on from the sidelines.

N. Y. Americans

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 16 (CP)—Red Dutton, mentor on New York Americans of the National Hockey League, spent the week end experimenting with forward and defense line combinations.

First two of the Americans to sign contracts were Art Chapman, acting as Dutton's assistant in the training grind, and Earl Robertson, goaltender described by Dutton as "the best in the league." Red has not decided definitely yet what he will do with Charlie Conacher—convert him into a defenseman or return him to his right wing spot.

B. U. Fencers

Boston University's fencing team is now working out daily under Capt. Charles Vical at their new quarters at 178 Newbury Street in preparation for a strenuous winter season.

The squad at present is made up of eight veterans and five newcomers. The veterans are: Capt. Lawrence Dargie, Malden; Donald Ross, Newton; Thomas Hey, Bangor, Maine; William Westcott, Harvard, Mass.; Marshall Mariglione, Hartford, Conn.; Bertram Miller, Roxbury; Raymond Carchia, Cambridge; Manager Herbert Reines, Boston. The newcomers are: Ralph Sarni, Melrose; William Sellers, Dorchester; Roy McQuillan, Lexington; Arnold Edland, Roxbury; John Adamian, Arlington.

College Sailing

Result Oct. 14

Dartmouth 45, Navy 37.

Evans Retires

MONTREAL, Oct. 16 (CP)—Stew Evans, defenceman last season with Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, announced his retirement Saturday in a letter to Elmer Ferguson, sports editor of the Montreal Herald.

Retirement of Evans, a star on the now-defunct Montreal Maroons before joining Canadiens last year, was a blow to the hopes of the Flying Frenchmen. Their defence already has been badly riddled by the loss of Des Smith to Chicago Black Hawks and the passing on this summer of Albert (Babe) Siebert.

"The hockey club has notified me that they would be forced to cut my contract for this season," said Evans in the letter, "but on the other hand my employer here (Detroit) had given me a better job with considerable more money. You can draw your own conclusions what I am going to do."

Evans has a job with an automobile manufacturer in Detroit.

Sold to St. Louis

TORONTO, Oct. 16 (CP)—Sale of Wingman Bill Cunningham to Pittsburgh of the International-American League and of defenseman Jack Howard to St. Louis of the American Association, has been announced by Toronto's National Hockey League club.

Howard and Cunningham played with Toronto's former farm, Syracuse, in the Int-Am League last season.

'Stop-Gap' Soccer

LONDON, Oct. 16 (CP)—Heavy scoring gave an exhilarating finish to "stop-gap" exhibition soccer matches played in the United Kingdom at the week end. Next Saturday most big time clubs start play in regional competitions arranged to take the place of the regular league schedules, halted at the outbreak of war.

Wretched weather conditions restricted attendances at Saturday's matches but bigger crowds are expected for the rest of the season with the restoration of the competitive element. Several teams fielded strange elevens. Notts County included seven Derby County and two Aston Villa players while Birmingham was assisted by five men formerly in the Villa team.

More than 10,000 turned out at Swindon where Arsenal swamped the Wiltshiremen 7-0. A. J. Kirchen and Leslie Compton each bagged three goals for the gunners. S. J. Small and J. Foreman performed similarly for West Ham United. The Hammers trounced Charlton Athletic 9-2. Clapton Orient made it 6-1 over Finchley, Athenian League Club, R. Shankley ramming home five goals for the best individual achievement of the day.

College Elevens Emerge Slowly Each Week End—No King on Pacific Coast Yet

National Gridiron Scramble Continues Its Eliminations

By Hugh S. Fullerton, Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP) — Although some college football elevens are emerging slowly from the crowd, no single team, nor a dozen, can be singled out as the best.

Saturday's results, close as some were, produced fewer surprises than any previous week end this season and indications are that the elimination of weaker contenders will continue this week in an even more orderly manner.

As things stand now, these teams have proved clearly their right to be ranked high in their respective sections (they're undefeated, of course):

East — Pittsburgh; Midwest — Notre Dame, Michigan, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas State; South—Tulane, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina; Southwest—Texas A. & M., Baylor; Rocky Mountain Big Seven—Utah; Pacific Coast—Oregon, Southern California, St. Mary's.

"Maybe" Group

Then there's a "maybe" group, including some teams struggling to recover from early setbacks and others which have not had a chance to prove their strength. These include Carnegie Tech, Duquesne, Cornell and Harvard in the East; Minnesota and Purdue, Midwest; Louisiana State, Georgia Tech, Tennessee, Clemson, and Virginia Military, South; Southern Methodist and New Mexico, Southwest, and Denver and Oregon State, West.

Recently deflated by defeats or ties, but quite able to recover, are Dartmouth, Georgetown, Army, Brown, Villanova, Duke, Mississippi State, Iowa, Detroit, Texas and U. C. L. A.

Surveying the prospects by sections, here's how things shape up for the coming week:

East—With a tapering off of the intersectional program, and no real title in sight, the traditionally important "Ivy League" games take the headlines. Most colorful of these is between Yale, beaten 6-0 by Penn, and Army, tied 6-6 by Columbia. Undefeated Cornell, 20-7 winner over Princeton, meets equally undefeated Penn State. Penn faces Harvard, which may have picked up both importance and confidence in a 61-0 rout of Chicago. Columbia plays Princeton.

Pitt vs. Duquesne

Pitt's winged Panthers, after passing to a 14-13 triumph over Duke, don't get much rest when they meet unbeaten Duquesne. Carnegie, 21-0 winner over Case, tackles New York University, which finally went down before North Carolina, 14-7. Other good pairings are Holy Cross-Brown, Temple-Boston College and in the intersectional line, Auburn-Manhattan and Washington and Lee-West Virginia.

South—Despite a setback in its bid for national honors, Duke remains one of the better teams and shouldn't be troubled too much by Syracuse, which tied undefeated Georgetown, 13-13, last week. Tulane, which looked about as good as any Southeastern Conference team in its 7-0 victory over Fordham, faces North Carolina, Southern Conference leader. Alabama and Tennessee, after winning "breathers," clash in the most important Southeastern Conference game. Kentucky faces Georgia, 13-0 victim of Holy Cross, and Vanderbilt meets Georgia Tech. The Commodores lost, 20-13, to Virginia Military in one of last week's surprises. The only Southern Conference game listed is Thursday's meeting between Clemson and South Carolina.

"Big Ten" Elevens

Midwest—on the basis of Michigan's 27-7 victory over Iowa and Ohio's State's 13-0 conquest of Northwestern, these teams look like the best in the Big Ten. There's no telling how they may look next week after Ohio State plays Minnesota at Minneapolis. The Gophers were surprised a second time with a 13-13 tie by Purdue and should be out to make trouble, Michigan faces the weak Chicago team. Indiana, 14-0 winner over Wisconsin, plays Illinois, which took a 26-0 drubbing from Southern California on the west coast. Wisconsin and Northwestern clash, and Purdue plays Michigan State.

Notre Dame, after squeezing through three games with a seven-point total margin, meets Navy at Cleveland in the outstanding intersectional game. The Irish had enough offense to beat Southern Methodist, 20-19, while Navy played a scorless tie with Dartmouth Saturday. Nebraska, leading light of the Big Six after a 10-7 conquest of Iowa State, faces Baylor, of the Southwest Conference, which defeated Arkansas, 19-7.

Oklahoma, which followed its Northwestern triumph by defeating Texas for the first time, 24-12, enters the Big Six title race against Kansas, 7-0 conqueror of Colorado State. Kansas State, which trimmed Colorado, 20-0, and Missouri meet in another Big Six game.

Aggies Out Front

Southwest—Firmly established as a contender for national honors as a result of a 33-7 triumph over Villanova, Texas A. and M. comes home to the Southwest Conference, meeting last year's champion, Texas Christian, whose third-straight loss was a 13-11 decision to Temple. Arkansas and Texas come together, and Southern Methodist tackles Marquette, which finally climbed on the winning side with a break which brought 17-14 victory over Michigan State. Rice, after a 7-0 loss to Louisiana State, meets Sam Houston Teachers.

New Mexico, going great guns against local competition, takes on Texas Tech in another important tilt.

Far West — Oregon, after strengthening its hold on the Pacific Coast lead by beating California, 6-0, takes time out to meet Gonzaga, 19-0 conqueror of Idaho Friday. California meets Washington State, 6-0 winner over Washington. U. C. L. A., held to an unexpected 14-14 tie by Stanford, plays Montana State. Washington encounters Oregon State. St. Mary's will play Santa Clara Sunday.

Rocky Mountain — Utah, safer than ever in the Big Seven lead after trouncing Brigham Young, 35-13, goes outside the Conference to face Idaho. Denver, the Utes' leading rival on the basis of Friday's win over Wyoming, tackles Utah State, and the beaten Colorado and Colorado State teams come together.

La Crosse Named To Hold National Ice Skating Meet

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP) — The national outdoor ice skating championship meet will be held at La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 27-28.

The United States Ice Skating Union announced approval of these dates and laid plans for several other meets yesterday in its annual convention. The North American outdoor event is scheduled for Feb. 2-4 at Schenectady, N. Y., and Lake Placid, N. Y., will be the site of the Diamond Trophy race competition Feb. 10-12.

The Union elected Theodore Young, of St. Louis president for the next year. Pete Miller of Chicago was elected first vice-president, Grover R. Petersen, Milwaukee, second vice-president; John F. Shannon, Troy, N. Y., third vice-president and Arthur Willow, St. Louis, secretary and treasurer.

Marks established last year which were approved by the union follow:

220-Yards—Billy Shannon, Troy, N. Y., 18.2s., set in national meet at La Crosse.
Women's mile—Madeline Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis., 3m. 15.6s., set in indoor meet at Chicago.
Women's 220-yards—Miss Horn, 20.2s., in indoor meet at Chicago.
Half-mile—Geraldine Newpher, Cleveland and Audrey Nass, Minneapolis, both timed in 1m. 32s.
Women's 440-yards—Miss Nass, 42s.

Big Six

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16 (AP)—Big Six Conference football standings:

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Kansas	1	0	0	14	0
Nebraska	1	0	0	10	7
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas State	0	0	0	0	6
Iowa State	0	2	0	7	24

Missouri Valley

By the Associated Press

	W	L	TP	OP
Washburn	1	0	26	20
Oklahoma A. & M.	1	0	9	7
Tulsa	1	1	28	23
Creighton	1	1	21	21
Drake	0	1	0	7
Washington	0	1	20	26
St. Louis U.	0	0	0	0

Grid Mill Gleanings

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Gleanings from Saturday's grid mill:

Touchdowns Unneeded

Little Ursinus College has found that touchdowns are unnecessary. The past two Saturdays this eastern school has racked up a pair of victories—and hasn't crossed the enemy goal line yet. A week ago Ursinus beat Delaware 3-0 on a field goal and Saturday two safeties were enough to stop Pennsylvania Military College, 4-0.

★ ★ ★

The Price of Fame

Bill De Correvont, Northwestern back and the brightest schoolboy grid prospect in a decade, playing against Ohio State carried the ball 11 times and gained a total of minus four yards. Ohio State won, 13-0.

★ ★ ★

Similarity

Two Toms—Harmon of Michigan and Harding of Butler—scored all the points made by their teams in victories over Iowa and George Washington U. Harmon scored 27 points and Harding 13.

Where's the Whizzer?

Colorado University, the school that produced Whizzer White lost its third game of the season Saturday to Kansas State, 20-0. Saddest note was the fact that the C. U. running attack made a minus 13 yards from scrimmage. And Coach Bunny Oakes, after the Whizzer's 1937 season authored a mag. article entitled "One Man Does Not Make a Football Team."

★ ★ ★

Thank You, Sir

A prominent eastern official has found it pays to take pains. He often reminds the quarterback of the down, the yardage and the team's position on the field, just to clarify the picture for the youngster. He says the heart-felt "Thank you, sirs" he gets pay for the extra trouble.

★ ★ ★

Hard to Stop

Handy Andy Schindler of U. S. C. makes his touchdowns the hard way. In the Trojans' game with Illinois, Schindler went over for the next-to-last touchdown with three (count 'em) Illini draped around his waist.

Seats in Every Section —By Milt Morris

Sadusky Boots Paterson to Win Over Union City

By the Associated Press

Keeping the "foot" in football has been paying big dividends to American Professional Football Association teams, especially the Paterson (N. J.) Panthers, who have an outstanding booter in left tackle Al Sadusky.

Sadusky helped the Panthers hold first place in the Northern Division of the association by kicking three field goals and a point-after-touchdown yesterday. Sadusky's boots and a touchdown by Oze Simmons gave the Panthers a 16-to-10 victory over the Union City Rams, Paterson's fifth triumph of the season.

Providence Next

Nearest rival to Paterson in the Northern Division is Providence, R. I. The Steamrollers rattled over Danbury's Trojans, 13 to 0, yesterday. It was the second time in a week the Trojans fell to Providence. The victory evened off the Steamrollers' efforts at two triumphs and two losses. Danbury has lost four and tied one.

Newark's Bears lost Karl Schuelke, a fullback from the University of Wisconsin, in beating the Jersey City Giants, 6 to 5, yesterday. Schuelke received an ankle injury.

Wilmington Clippers scored their fourth victory of the season by tripping the Brooklyn Eagles, 14 to 0.

Games Next Sunday to Test Pro Football League Teams

National Pro Football

League Standing

Western Division

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Detroit	4	0	0	80	30
Chicago Bears	4	1	0	157	70
Green Bay	3	1	0	96	73
Cleveland	1	4	0	88	127
Chicago Cardinals	1	5	0	63	123
Eastern Division					
New York	3	0	1	54	20
Washington	3	0	1	94	24
Brooklyn	2	2	1	55	87
Philadelphia	0	3	1	13	47
Pittsburgh	0	5	0	28	112

Results Oct. 15

Washington 44, Pittsburgh 14.
New York 27, Philadelphia 10.
Chicago Bears 44, Chicago Cardinals 7.
Detroit 15, Cleveland 7.

Games This Week

Sunday—Washington at Pittsburgh; Philadelphia at Brooklyn; Detroit at Green Bay; Cleveland at Chicago Cardinals; Chicago Bears at New York.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The fattening-up process for National League teams contending for the pro football championship is over.

Smooth-operating teams in both divisions of the circuit ploughed through lower-flight outfits yesterday with a display of tremendous power and running, but only a week away is a real test for each of them except the Washington Redskins.

Detroit puts its undefeated and untied record on the line against the Green Bay Packers, who were not scheduled yesterday, and the Chicago Bears play the defending champions, New York Giants. Washington draws the Pittsburgh eleven.

Detroit Wins

Yesterday's four games attracted 120,141 customers. At Detroit, 30,096 saw the Cleveland Rams get away to a 7-to-2 lead on the Lions in the closest game of the day. But a second period touchdown put the Lions ahead, 8-7, and a 10-yard pass, Darrell Tully to Bill Moore, gave Detroit its second tally and a final count of 15 to 7.

The Giants and Washington likewise trailed early, but came on to win. New York defeated Philadelphia, 27 to 10, and Washington trampled Pittsburgh, 44 to 14, leaving the two victors still tied for top spot in the Eastern Division.

The Eagles collected a field goal and their first touchdown of the season for a 10-point lead on the Giants, but the champs got seven of them back in the second period and then rolled up 10 points in each of the last two periods for an easy triumph.

Seven Tallies

Washington had even less trouble winning although the Pirates, who have lost five straight games, led 7 to 6 in the opening quarter. The Redskins piled up seven touchdowns, at least one in each period, for the decision. One of their three third-period touchdowns came when Frank Filchock, standing in the end zone, tossed a short pass to Andy Farkas on the four-yard line. Farkas ran 96 yards to score. The play had started from the one-yard line, giving the Redskins a new record for the longest pass gain in the history of the pro league. The previous record was 98 yards.

In Chicago, George Halas' Bears romped to an easy 44-to-7 victory over the hapless Chicago Cardinals, the last touchdown coming on Bill Osmanski's 86-yard run off tackle. The losers were never in the game and the defeat left them in the Western Division cellar.

Southwest Conference

DALLAS, Oct. 16 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings:

Team	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Baylor	1	0	0	19	7
Arkansas	1	1	0	21	32
Texas Christian	0	1	0	13	14
Texas A. and M.	0	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Methodist	0	0	0	0	0
Rice Institute	0	0	0	0	0

'Big Three' Code Redrafted

Determination of the "Big Three" — Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—to remain impervious to charges of commercialism was underscored today when James B. Conant, Charles Seymour, and Harold W. Dodds, Presidents respectively of the three colleges, announced revision and intensification of their "Agreement on Intercollegiate Athletics."

The agreement, originally drawn in 1916, revised in 1922, and occasionally supplemented since that time, is aimed at "keeping the spirit and the associations of professionalism out of college sports."

Outstanding among the sweeping changes made at this time is the creation of an Inter-University Committee on Eligibility to provide continuous administration of the agreement and to improve the liason among the colleges.

Supervisory Function

This new committee will consist of Prof. A. Chester Hanford, Dean of Harvard College; Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, former Dean of Yale College; and Prof. Christian Gauss, Dean of the College at Princeton. Such personnel indicates that the functions of the committee will be supervisory rather than administrative, it was felt, but the prestige of three college deans and the extent of their authority is not underrated.

Other important changes include the following:

1. Students transferred from Junior Colleges are ineligible, exactly as are those from universities and colleges of the same grade. This is an extension of the old rule that "any student who has, while enrolled in another university or college, taken part in competitive athletics . . . shall be ineligible to represent Harvard, Yale, or Princeton in any sport in which he so represented his former college or university." Exception is made for some freshmen.

2. Schedules will include no more than eight games, of which only two can be away from home. Thus the rule against post-season games is reinforced; no one of the "Big Three" will accept, for example, a Rose Bowl offer.

3. The Inter-University Committee will "keep informed" of the awards of scholarships to athletes, and enforce the rule that "no student shall represent his university . . . who received from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support, money (or its equivalent) unless the source and character of these gifts . . . shall be approved." Approval can be obtained only when the gifts are not primarily because of a student's ability as an athlete, it was stated.

Three Meetings

The Inter-University Committee will meet three times a year: in September to discuss football and other fall sports, in December for winter sports, and in March for baseball and other spring competition. It will have "final authority to decide all questions of athletic eligibility" and will "provide another channel for free exchange of information, and the investigation and determination of possible violations of the code."

The complete, redrafted agreement "affirms the continuing desire of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to conduct their intercollegiate relations with due regard for their primary function in education, the welfare of their students and the best standards of amateur sport."

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16—(AP) Pacific Coast Conference football standings:

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp Pts
Oregon	2	0	1	23	7
Oregon State	1	0	0	12	0
U. S. C.	1	0	1	34	7
U. C. L. A.	1	0	1	28	21
Washington State	1	1	0	6	27
California	0	1	0	0	6
Stanford	0	2	1	14	36
Washington	0	2	0	7	20

Southeastern Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	PF	PA
Kentucky	1	0	21	13
Tulane	1	0	12	0
Mississippi	1	0	14	7
Tennessee	1	0	40	0
Auburn	1	1	7	12
Mississippi State	1	1	14	7
Louisiana State	0	1	7	14
Florida	0	1	0	14
Sewanee	0	1	0	40
Vanderbilt	0	1	13	21

(Georgia Tech, Alabama, Georgia have played no conference games.)

Western Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Opp Pts
Ohio State	1	0	0	13	0
Michigan	1	0	0	27	7
Iowa	1	1	0	39	56
Indiana	1	1	0	43	32
Minnesota	0	0	1	13	13
Purdue	0	0	1	13	13
Northwestern	0	1	0	0	13
Wisconsin	0	1	0	0	14
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0

Colorful Scene As Pop Warner And Stagg Meet

STOCKTON, Calif., Oct. 16 (AP)—Far from the scenes of their greatest triumphs, in a tiny stadium on the campus of a tiny college, two old men will pace the sidelines one night this week during a game that will add a colorful bit of history to the sport of football.

College of the Pacific and San Jose State, meeting Friday night, will have nothing to settle in the way of a championship. But on one side of the field will be Amos Alonzo Stagg, on the other, Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner.

Coaching Patriarchs

They're the coaching patriarchs of the country. They have accumulated the grand total of 95 years of teaching gridiron tactics to college boys.

White-haired 77-year-old Stagg is the first man ever to coach the sport 50 years. His seventh season at Pacific, after 41 years at Chicago and two at Springfield (Mass.) College, saw him produce one of the first and biggest upsets of the fall. Pacific defeated University of California, 6 to 0.

Warner is nine years younger than Stagg but Stagg always addresses him as "Pop."

After coaching at Iowa State, Georgia, Cornell, Carlisle, Pittsburgh, Stanford and Temple, rounding out his 45th year, is associate coach at San Jose.

Warner Won in 1907

When Stagg and Warner last matched grid strategy it was as coach of Chicago and Carlisle—in 1907. Carlisle won, 18 to 4, Thanksgiving Day in Chicago, before a crowd of 25,000.

They'll renew rivalry in Pacific's stadium before a capacity crowd of less than 12,000 fans. The outlook appears a bit tough for Stagg as it did 32 years ago. Pacific has 6-0 wins over South Dakota and California and a 13-13 tie with Loyola of Los Angeles. San Jose, where Warner serves as assistant to a former player of his, Dud De Groot, has one of the highest scoring teams in the country. It has rolled up 157 points against 6 in six games.

College Football Scores

Results Oct. 14

By the Associated Press

East

Dartmouth 0, Navy 0, tie.
Penn 6, Yale 0.
Pittsburgh 14, Duke 13.
Army 6, Columbia 6, tie.
Cornell 20, Princeton 7.
Duquesne 7, Manhattan 0.
Georgetown 13, Syracuse 13.
Colgate 10, Brown 0.
Temple 13, Texas Christian 11.
Catholic U. 14, Detroit 13.
Penn State 49, Lehigh 7.
Scranton 31, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Bucknell 15, Albright 0.
Western Reserve 19, Boston U. 14.
Richmond 6, Rutgers 6, tie.
Rhode Island 40, Brooklyn 0.
Amherst 26, Tufts 7.
Williams 20, Hamilton 6.
Muhlenberg 7, Lafayette 6.
Bates 10, Northeastern 7.
Morris Harvey 28, West Virginia Wesleyan 14.
Alfred 14, Buffalo 0.
Gettysburg 60, Drexel 7.
Washington and Jefferson 7, Wooster 0.
Bowdoin 19, Wesleyan 7.
Rensselaer Poly. 26, Rochester 6.
Randolph-Macon 18, American 0.
Washington College 15, Johns Hopkins 0.
Hobart 26, Hartwick 0.
Trinity (Conn.) 17, Worcester 7.
Norwich 17, Coast Guard 7.
Ursinus 4, Penn Military 0.
Vermont 0, Colby 0.
Swarthmore 27, Susquehanna 12.
Clarkson 3, Springfield 0.
Union 31, Middlebury 7.
Dickinson 13, Delaware 7.
Lebanon Valley 8, Franklin and Marshall 7.
Indiana (Pa.) Teachers 20, Edinboro Teachers 0.
Lock Haven Teachers 19, Kutztown Teachers 0.
Maine 6, New Hampshire 0.
Bergen 20, Wagner 20.
Mt. St. Mary's 21, Western Maryland 6.

South

Tulane 7, Fordham 0.
Holy Cross 13, Georgia 0.
Auburn 7, Mississippi State 0.
Georgia Tech 35, Howard 0.
North Carolina 14, N. Y. U. 7.
Furman 7, The Citadel 0.
Tennessee 28, Chattanooga 0.
Virginia 12, Maryland 7.
Kentucky 59, Oglethorpe 0.
Virginia Tech 6, William and Mary 6.
Hampden-Sydney 32, Guilford 0.

Midwest

Notre Dame 20, Southern Methodist 19.
Ohio State 13, Northwestern 0.
Harvard 61, Chicago 0.
Indiana 14, Wisconsin 0.
Michigan 27, Iowa 7.
Purdue 13, Minnesota 13.
Marquette 17, Michigan State 14.
Nebraska 10, Iowa State 7.
Butler 13, George Washington 6.
Valparaiso 13, Indiana State 12.
Depauw 0, Evansville 0.
Earlham 9, Wabash 6.
Rose Poly 33, Franklin 0.
Manchester 7, Hanover 0.
Central (Mich.) Normal 28, Defiance 0.
Ferris 19, Lawrence Tech 14.
Carnegie Tech 21, Case 0.
Ohio Northern 7, Heidelberg 0.
Capital 7, Bowling Green 6.
Kent State 6, Mt. Union 6, tie.
Denison 27, Kenyon 0.
Wittenberg 32, Bluffton 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 12, Ohio U. 7.
Toledo 26, North Dakota 7.
Findlay 21, Ashland 0.
Marshall 21, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Western (Mich.) State Teachers 6, Akron 0.
Missouri 14, Washington U. (Mo.) 0.
Kansas State 20, Colorado 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 63, Grand Rapids 0.
Illinois College 14, Elmhurst 0.

Southwest

Arkansas 19, Baylor 7.
Oklahoma 24, Texas 12.
Oklahoma A. & M. 9, Tulsa 7.
Arkansas State 7, Southern Illinois Normal 0.

Far West

Colorado Mines 6, Greeley State 3.
Idaho S. B. 16, Compton J. C. 0.
Kansas 7, Colorado State 0.
Montana 6, Montana State 0.
Oregon 6, California 0.
Oregon State 14, Portland U. 12.
Pacific U. 13, Coll. Puget Sound 0.
Pasadena J. C. 12, Fullerton J. C. 0.
Ricks 7, Weber 0.
San Jose State 42, San Diego State 0.
So. California 26, Illinois 0.
Stanford 15, U. C. L. A. 14.

Results Oct. 15

Xavier (Cincinnati) 0, St. Vincent 0, tie.
Providence 14, Niagara 6.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 13, St. Francis 6.
Santa Clara 13, San Francisco 13, tie.
Rockhurst (Kansas City) 28, Regis (Denver) 12.
St. Benedict 28, St. Norbert 6.

Cy Young, a Hall of Fame pitcher, began his mound career at a salary of $65 a month.

Bears, Oregon State And Southern Cal Out Front

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO Calif., Oct. 16 — Stanford's Red Indians rushed the Bruins of U. C. L. A. all over the green gridiron turf to come away with the 14-14 tie that dumped the University of California at Los Angeles out of the untied-undefeated class and left Oregon State College on top of the football heap on this Coast.

Oregon State's "Beavers" stand more than an even chance of remaining right on top for at least another two weeks with its opponents coming one-two in University of Washington the 21st and Washington State the 28th. The powerful Beaver line and its change-of-pace backfield should turn back these Conference members, barring any upsets, which at this stage of the season would seem improbable.

Oregon State's mighty test will come when it meets the sturdy Southern California Trojans up at Portland Nov. 4. As it now appears the winner of this struggle quite possibly will see the kick-off at the traditional Rose Bowl contest Jan. 1. Of course U. S. C. has been tied by Oregon, and the other threat—U. C. L. A.—was tied by Stanford. The Beavers must meet all three of these at the close of the season—and a tougher job faces no other squad on the coast. If they should come through unscathed they'll have won the hard way.

Three-Way Tie

The Stanford-U. C. L. A. tie puts the Uclans into a three way tie for second place with Oregon and U. S. C. Washington State, Stanford, California, and Washington follow in that order.

The Stanford-U. C. L. A. tie, which really saw Stanford the better team on the field, despite the sensational individual play on the part of U. C. L. A.'s backfield of "swifties," puts Coach Tiny Thornhill of Stanford back on the "breath easy" shelf as far as alumni wrath and wolf-howling goes. On the other hand the rather unexpected defeat of Washington by Washington State leaves Husky coach Jimmy Phelan in an unenjoyable position.

The Oregon State-Washington game next week probably won't do Jimmy's stock much good, although he has been known to come up from the depths with a corking good squad in mid-season to startle the Conference. Best example of this was the time the California Bears were going great-guns two years ago and an insignificant Washington squad came down and outplayed the Bears who were fortunate to get away with a zero-zero tie.

Bears Are Favored

And speaking of the Bears—or was that a whisper?—the Oregon Webfoots' expected win doesn't put the Golden Bears in too enviable a spot after two years in the leaders' post. But again old "Top Sarge" Allison over in Strawberry Canyon says little, and points to three years ago when Cal "was-a-building" the mighty Rose Bowl Champs of 1937. No one is grousing over there and development of new material seems to be coming along famously if not speedily. The Bears probably will do better as the season progresses. Next week they take on Washington State fresh from its victory over Washington—but those who have watched both teams favor the Bears.

But of all the squads that played last week end it was the Stanfords that showed the greatest improvement. In fact one could say they had improved 100 per cent and not be far wrong. It would not be amiss either to contemplate on what might have happened when Stanford was leading U. C. L. A. 14-7 in the fourth quarter (before the pass interception by Kenny Washington that ultimately resulted in the additional U. C. L. A. score) had that pass been a punt instead.

We Press Box Quarterbacks called the play as a punt and would have been content to rest on our lead taking no chances; well knowing the ability of these Uclans to pull the game out with a spectacular pass interception at the last moment. Well, we were wrong, and maybe our plan wouldn't have worked anyway—for despite the tie they were fortunate to get from Stanford, U. C. L. A. is still plenty elusive and has more power than would appear at first glance.

Pool Supplied Drive

Pulling Pool out of the Stanford line to make a quarterback of him gave the backfield that extra drive in blocking and line plunging it needed along with Norm Standlee's contribution, and the combination clicked.

Soph' Frankie Albert who was removed to the third string this week came back to regain his featured spot with the passes that gave Stanford both its touchdowns. His punting and ball carrying assignments were splendid and lived up to all expectations of those of us who watched his as a 1938 Frosh.

There's a fellow named Thor J. Peterson who got into the game late in the fourth quarter from the Stanford bench of whom we'll hear more this season; he whipped off 21½ yards in four consecutive plays and wasn't fooling.

U. C. L. A.'s vaunted deception was right in there deceiving all right every minute, but the line wasn't holding out the driving Stanfords long enough to allow the deception to get started and therein lies the success or failure of Coach Babe Horrell's system. When Oregon meets U. C. L. A. the 28th at Los Angeles we'll have a pretty good idea of U. C. L. A.'s comparative strength for—remember?—Oregon tied Southern Cal 7-7 and U. C. L. A. is being groomed to "take" U. S. C. Dec. 9.

But as things stand, even with Oregon State at the top, no one's King of the Mountain out here—yet.

Royal Arch Gunnison.

American Pro Football Association Standing

Southern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts. For	Pts. Ag.
Newark	2	0	1	36	15
Wilmington	4	1	1	54	22
Union City	2	2	2	54	64
Jersey City	1	3	1	44	28

Northern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts. For	Pts. Ag.
Patterson	5	1	1	94	43
Providence	2	2	0	41	42
Brooklyn	0	3	1	13	68
Danbury	0	4	1	26	80

Games This Week

Wednesday—Patterson at Wilmington (night).
Sunday—Newark at Patterson; Union City at Danbury; Brooklyn at Providence; Wilmington at Jersey City.

Big Seven

DENVER, Oct. 16 (AP)—Mountain Big Seven Conference football standings:

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Opp. Pts
Utah	2	0	0	95	13
Utah State	1	0	0	16	6
Denver	1	0	0	32	7
Brigham Young	1	1	0	26	47
Colorado State	0	1	0	12	13
Colorado	0	1	0	6	16
Wyoming	0	3	0	7	92

Rules Changes Are Announced

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 16 (AP)—Walter R. Okeson, Chairman of the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, announced last night that following a letter ballot by the Rules Committee, he has authorized the following changes in the wording of two penalties which occur under rule 7, section 5, articles 1 and 2:

"In penalty (2) under article 1 in the second last line before the word 'incomplete' insert the words 'completed or.'

"In penalty (2) under article 2 add to the last sentence the words 'unless the pass becomes incompleted on or behind the passer's goal line.'

"These changes were made so that the captain of the opposing team may decline the penalty if by so doing the play would result in a safety."

Bruins in Camp

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 16 (AP)—Art Ross, who led the Boston Bruins to two hockey world championships and two Stanley Cup victories, came here yesterday to begin training his team for another season.

Ross gathered his men in Toronto Saturday night and brought them to town in time for breakfast and a round of golf.

At the same time, Herb Mitchell, whose Hershey Bears topped the western division of the International-American Hockey League last season, turned up with all of last year's team.

Oct. 18 Closing Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The last day for filing changes in the laws and rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will be Oct. 18, it was announced by Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Ferris. All proposals must be in his hands by that date if they are to be acted upon at the fifty-first annual convention of the A. A. U. at the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Florida, Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

New Defensemen

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16 (AP)—Two defense men have been added to the roster of the Pittsburgh Hornets of the Interntional-American (ice) Hockey League, who open their training in Cleveland Wednesday. They are Harry Doran, a member of the former Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets and brother of Red Doran of the Providence Reds, and Marcell Despelteau of Quebec.

Fifteen years ago Stevens College scored only nine points against 169 by C. C. N. Y., Haverford, Hamilton, Swarthmore, Delaware, Massachusetts Aggies and Rensselaer, to lose every game of the season.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fifty Cent Dinners
Good food
Fresh vegetables
Breakfast and Luncheon
17TH CAFETERIA
One Block West of The White House
724 17TH ST., N. W.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Saturday's sales 258,850
1939 volume to date 210,110,718
1938 volume to date 218,605,033

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Leading stocks managed to tack on modest plus signs in today's market but buyers were notably careful in making bids.

The estimated turnover of around 500,000 shares was the smallest for a full session since the start of the European war. The ticker tape frequently was at a standstill near the final hour.

Happenings abroad served to keep Wall Street thoroughly puzzled, and most traders still inclined to step lightly either way pending more definite signs the overseas conflict would be pressed to a conclusion or an armistice arranged. Arguments were plentiful on both sides of this question.

Domestic business cheerfulness remained as the number one speculative influence, but continuance of the Chrysler labor dispute, with fears union troubles might spread to other industries, served to keep optimism within bounds.

Steels, rails and aircrafts led the stock list on the selective comeback after considerable early spottiness.

Among better performers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, American Can, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Rubber, and Sears Roebuck.

Backward were South Porto Rico Sugar, du Pont, General Electric, and Johns-Manville. Chrysler and General Motors were about steady.

Narrowly improved in the curb were Lockheed, Gulf Oil, and International Petroleum.

U. S. Bonds Strong

The recovery tide continued strong in the U. S. Government section of today's bond market.

Near the final hour treasuries showed numerous gains ranging from 2-32ds to 30-32ds of a point. In one or two issues volume was fairly large. Corporate loans were mixed.

Foreign government dollar loans showed gains in a thin market. German, Japanese, and Cuban issues were the main beneficiaries of the rising trend.

Bond traders were marking time, watching foreign developments. The lack of clarity in the European war situation was regarded by Wall Street observers as the chief retarding influence to greater trading activities.

Among corporates showing rising tendencies were International Paper 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Frisco 4½s of '78 and New York Steam 3½s.

Those slightly lower included Consolidated Edison 3½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, and New York Central 5s.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Continued dry weather in the domestic winter wheat belt and reports of increasing war activity at sea and in the air were coupled with a swift wheat price rise of about two cents a bushel early today.

A spurt of buying that found the wheat pit bare of offers caused the quick advance. Selling attracted by the price increase checked the upturn, however, and thereafter trade was quiet, with quotations about steady.

Wheat reacted about a cent from early highs at times but closed ⅞-1¼ cents higher than Saturday, December 84⅛-¼, May 83¼-⅜. Corn was ⅛ lower to ¼ higher, December 49⅝-¾, May 52¼, and oats ¼-⅝ higher.

Pound Sterling Has Runup of 4 Cents

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The free market for the pound sterling was enlivened today by a rapid runup of nearly 4 cents which carried the currency to around $4.01.

Exchange dealers said the move appeared to be in response to more peace rumors, which included unverified reports that the Italian Ambassador to Great Britain would submit to Britain a peace proposal from Premier Mussolini. Another story heard in exchange circles was that the Scandinavian countries were drafting a communication to President Roosevelt asking action by the United States to stop the war.

The pound softened a little after the early climb, retreating to a level just under the $4 mark, but holding some gain over Saturday. The franc moved up with sterling.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Broad buying of British Government bonds brightened a rising stock market today. Demand for gilt-edged issues spilled over into other divisions, especially industrials of the investment class. American stocks were neglected. Kaffirs and oils attracted a fair following while domestic rails and rubbers held quietly steady.

Paris: Activity increased in the bourse today but initial bnoyancy was not maintained. Bank shares held up but many heavy industrial issues retreated. Rentes closed 60 centimes lower to 100 up.

Amsterdam: The bourse dawdled into lower price territory today although extreme losses were pared a little. Domestic issues showed widest losses.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 1 to 4 points lower today. Trade and local buying was more than offset by hedging and Bombay selling.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	8	67½	66¼	66¼	—1¾
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 13
11½	6½	Adams Ex (.10g)	9	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 11
29½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	14	60	59½	59½	— ⅝
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	6	1⅛	1	1	Oct 10
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	8	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅝
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	4	19	19	19	+ ½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	24¾	24¼	24¼	
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	20	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	182	181¾	181¾	—2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	13⅞	14	Oct 11
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (¾g)	5	13¼	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	63⅜	62¾	62¾	Oct 13
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	7	43¼	42½	42½	— ¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	67	67	67	Oct 11
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	5	35½	35	35	
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6½	6½	6½	Oct 13
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	3	53	52	53	+1½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	113¼	112¼	113¼	+2⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Oct 14
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	13	37½	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	59	58½	58¾	— ¼
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	12	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 13
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	+5
8¾	5	Am Colortype	6	6½	6½	6½	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 14
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	63	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 14
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8	8	8	Oct 13
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	9	24	23½	24	+ ⅝
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	2	37¾	37	37¾	Oct 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	8	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2½	2	2	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	27	26½	26⅞	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	70	70	70	—1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Oct 14
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	14	48	47¼	48	+1⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	20	41½	40¼	41⅜	+1¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	58	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
223¼	117⅞	Am Roll Mill	13	20⅛	19⅞	20	
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	78	78	78	+ ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	8	11	11	11	Oct 13
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	34	53⅝	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅞
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138½	138	138½	+ ½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	8	69	69	69	Oct 13
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	23	38½	37½	38¼	+ ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12	11⅞	12	
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	6	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	7	26½	25½	25⅜	Oct 13
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	91¼	91¼	91¼	+1
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	164½	163⅜	164	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	78½	78	78½	— ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	80½	80¼	80½	— ½
138¾	132	Am Tob pf (6)	3	141	141	141	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	6	6	6	Oct 14
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	5	13½	13½	13½	
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Oct 6
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
63¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	54	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	2	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	Oct 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	36	33¾	32½	33	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	42½	42½	42½	Oct 13
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Oct 13
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅜	1½	A P W Paper	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32	32	32	Oct 10
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	—1½
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	5	6½	6¼	6⅜	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	48	48	48	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 14
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	+2¾
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¾	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	33	31⅝	30½	31½	+ ¾
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	62	62	62	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Oct 13
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 13
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	23	24½	24	24	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105½	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅜
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	55½	45½	Oct 14
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	64	63½	63½	Oct 13
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 11
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	8	6	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	30	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	17	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	22⅝	22¼	22¼	Oct 13
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	1	16½	15½	15½	— ½
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¾
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Cil (1)	18	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	10	25⅜	25	25¼	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26	26	26	+1
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	Oct 14
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	9	9	9	Oct 13
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	18	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Oct 13
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
100	50¼	Beth Steel (1½g)	88	89⅝	88¼	89½	+ ¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	114	113¼	113¼	— ¾
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	12	26½	25½	26⅛	
28⅛	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¾
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	8	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	9	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 14
32	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	4	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg .1g)	7	23½	23¼	23½	
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Oct 10
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	51	50¼	51	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	9	41½	40½	41½	
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	5	24¾	24⅝	24¾	Oct 11
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19½	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	39	19⅞	18¾	19⅝	+ ⅞
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	5	4¾	5	
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 13
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Oct 14
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	3	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	7	5⅝	5	5¼	Oct 14
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 14
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 13
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	25	25	25	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 14
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	2	15	15	15	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	15	5½	5⅜	5½	II 30
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅞
8	4½	Capital Ad A	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 14
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	5	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 14
94½	63½	Case(JI) Co (5e)	6	79⅜	79½	79½	— ½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	1	58	58	58	
107⅜	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	6	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	4	26⅛	25¼	25¼	—1⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 13
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	4	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	Century R M	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 13
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	*3	40	39½	39½	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 9
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	26½	26½	26½	
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	13	42⅞	42	42½	+ ½
92½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	87	87	87	
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	5	26⅝	26½	26½	Oct 14
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 13
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 13
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3	3	Oct 13
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	12	12	12	Oct 14
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	7	¾	¾	¾	Oct 14
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
39½	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Oct 11
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	4	48	48	48	Oct 10
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 13
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 11
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Oct 14
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 2
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	6	6	6	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	57	90⅜	89	89¾	— ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 14
30½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	3	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+1¼
33½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	32	32	32	Oct 13
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	17	45¼	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	5	31½	30½	31¼	+ ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	112	112	112	Oct 14
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	2	33½	32⅞	33	+ ⅞
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	22¼	22	22	Oct 14
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	20	20	20	Oct 14
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	42	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
91	74½	Col G&EpfA (6)	3	83	82½	82½	Oct 13
15⅜	6⅝	C Plc vtc(2½%f)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Oct 13
30½	16	Col Plc pf (2¾)	1	18	18	18	
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	88	88	88	Oct 14
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	5	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¼
109⅝	99	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	— ½
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	52	51¾	52	— ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 4
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	9	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
13½	9½	Com'th & South	81	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	7	¾	¾	¾	Oct 14
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	68	68	68	Oct 14
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	29	30	29⅞	30	
88⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	7¾	7½	7½	Oct 13
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	7	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
7	5	Congress Cigar	2	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	11	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Oct 14
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	31	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	106	106	106	+ ⅞
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
12½	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	3	3	3	Oct 13
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 14
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 7
16½	9½	Container Corp	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	Oct 14
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	90	89¾	89¾	Oct 13
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	3	47	46½	47	+ ¼
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	110½	110⅜	110⅛	Oct 13
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Oct 14
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	17	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	29¾	29¼	29¼	Oct 13
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	4	61	60¾	61	+ ½
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	162	162	162	Oct 14
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38	16	Crane Co	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	3	98½	98½	98½	Oct 14
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	4	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 14
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Oct 13
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2½)	1	35½	35½	35½	S

Commerce and Finance

Steel Mills Near Capacity Operation; Buying Is Less Active

Business and Industry

Oil Supply Shows Substantial Drop Due to Shutdowns

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that stocks of all oils as of Aug. 31 totaled 522,094,000 barrels, or 128 days' supply.

This compared with 558,830,000 barrels and a 146 days' supply on July 31, and with 579,259,000 barrels or 150 days' supply on Aug. 31, 1938.

August stocks of motor fuel, the bureau said, totaled 73,072,000 barrels, compared with 78,947,000 in July, and 72,621,000 in August, last year.

Production of crude oil declined materially in August, the bureau said, as a result of a 15-day shutdown. Daily average output was only 2,608,600 barrels, or 790,000 barrels below the july average.

The bureau said that the shutdown, ordered by governors of several producing states to avert collapse of prices, was the outstanding oil development of the month, if not of the entire year.

Largest "relative declines" in production occurred in Oklahoma and New Mexico, it was reported, with the largest "quantitative decrease" in Texas.

Michigan, described as co-operating in the shutdown, established a new record with a daily average output of 67,900 barrels. Illinois production reached a new peak of 317,800 barrels, or 38,000 barrels above the July average.

"The shutdown," the bureau said, "was presumed to reduce crude runs to stills, but actually, the daily average rose to 3,472,000 barrels, or 24,000 barrels more than in July.

"The decline in production and the gain in runs to stills resulted in an outstanding withdrawal from crude oil stocks which were reduced about 32,000,000 barrels to a total of 238,479,000 on Aug. 31."

Gasoline yield rose to 45.1 per cent in August, a gain of 0.6 over July and the yield of gas oil and distillate fuel oil was 12.3 per cent against 11.9 per cent in July.

August domestic demand for motor fuel totaled 53,728,000 barrels, the highest monthly total ever recorded, officials said. It showed an increase of 6 per cent over August, 1938.

HOLC Now Taking Measures to End 'Hidden' Mortgages

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Home Owners Loan Corporation said that $2,219,000 in "hidden second mortgages" forced on HOLC borrowers by outside interests had been cancelled and nearly $500,000 in cash given back to the borrowers.

Harold Lee, general counsel of the agency, said investigation had disclosed a practice under which mortgage holders agreed to dismiss all claims against properties in return for payments made in HOLC bonds, but secretly and under the threat of foreclosure had forced home owners to sign agreements to pay off additional sums without the knowledge of the HOLC.

The HOLC, Mr. Lee said, was pressing the drive against such practices on the basis of 119 favorable decisions handed down by six state supreme courts.

Mr. Lee said these "hidden mortgages" had "no standing in law."

Soviet Production Increases 15 P. C.

MOSCOW (AP) — According to official figures just released, industrial production for the first nine months of the year was put at 67,947,600,000 rubles (about $13,500,000,000), a gain of 15.6 per cent over the corresponding period in 1938, but machine building and war industries accounted for the largest share.

This item was put at 20,554,400,000 rubles (about $4,100,000,000), a 29.2 per cent gain over the 1938 period.

Advertising Below 1938 First Time in 19 Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—For the first time in 19 weeks, retail newspaper advertising in 78 major markets fell below the 1938 level during the week ended Sept. 23, Advertising Age reported.

For the week ended Sept. 23, newspapers in the reporting cities carried a total of 19,068,154 lines of retail display advertising, off 7.1 per cent from the 20,540,887 lines carried in the same markets during the corresponding week of 1938.

However, cumulative figures for the 38-week period since the beginning of the year show retail advertising volume still running 1.6 per cent ahead of 1938. The total for this year is 673,370,803 lines; for 1938 it was 662,668,765 lines.

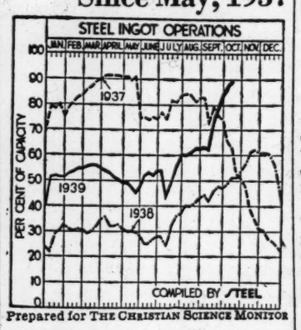
Wheeling & Lake Erie Plans Certificate Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue and sell $1,200,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of 700 new freight cars.

The railway intends to purchase 500 60-ton all-steel hopper cars and 200 50-ton lightweight alloy-steel box cars. The 700 cars will cost about $1,648,363.

The certificates will be sold to competitive bidding.

Steel Rate Highest Since May, 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steel ingot operations continued upward at a slightly slower pace during the week ended Oct. 14, reaching 89.5 per cent of capacity, according to the magazine Steel in its weekly tabulation. This is the highest point of operations since the third week of May, 1937.

Ayres Sees No Big Orders Rushing To U. S. From Europe

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres declared "the most important fact about the probable effects of the war on American business is that they are likely to be meagre unless and until the nature of the warfare changes."

In his monthly business review for the Cleveland Trust Co., of which he is Vice-President, the Cleveland economist said:

"Our orders from abroad would not be great in volume if the warring nations should settle down to a long drawn out contest of economic blockade on the one side, and of largely passive resistance on the other.

"Stalemated trench fighting would produce large orders, and so would open field operations, but economic blockades are quite unlikely to do it."

Colonel Ayres said "our recent increases in employment, in railroad freight, and in the volume of industrial production have come rather because war orders were confidently expected than because many important orders have actually been received.

"The goods and commodities involved have gone in the main into a hurried building up of inventories. If recovery is to continue they must now pass along into the filling of demands arising directly or indirectly from the stimulation of war orders, or they must be used up here by businesses that are making profits which do no depend on the tribulations of Europe."

Jeffers Says U. S. Should Sell Allies Anything They Want

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, said in an interview the United States should "tell Mr. Hitler, if necessary, he's not going to win that war, and we're going to see to it that he doesn't."

Mr. Jeffers supported not only lifting the arms embargo, but selling the Allies all the munitions and foodstuffs they want regardless of whether they pay cash or get credit.

"It won't do for America to stand by and see the British Empire broken up and the French democracy wiped out," he added, "because then we will have to fight Hitler ourselves—and probably alone.

"What we in this country must do is to preserve our democratic form of government and our standards of living and the only way to do that is to make it certain that Great Britain and France win."

Mr. Jeffers maintained "it is better to furnish munitions and supplies needed by the Allies now rather than send manpower later."

He asserted if Hitler should win the war, America would have no way of competing in world markets, because of lower standards of living and lower wage scales prevailing in dictator countries.

"We must have an opportunity to compete in world markets or we'll find ourselves taking in each other's washing to keep busy," he said.

Cramp's Shipyards' Head Proposes Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A plan of reorganization for Cramp's Shipyards has been proposed by William T. Cramp, President, whereby a new company would be formed with present bondholders and stockholders exchanging their securities for common stock of the new company, and $4,500,000 of the new common stock would be sold to the public at $10 per share.

Creditors and bondholders of the old company would receive one share of new common for each $20 of credits, accounting for approximately 150,000 shares of the new stock. All interest would be waived under the plan. About 7,600 new shares would be given to present stockholders on the basis of 20 old shares for each new one. The new company would have 657,617 shares of common stock, and present security holders would have preference in the subscription of new shares.

American Air Lines Record

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines, inc., reported a September traffic record of 21,095,292 revenue passenger miles, an increase of 5 per cent over the 20,085,134 of August and 37.2 per cent over September, 1938.

Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 89½ P C Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations during the past week increased two more points to 89½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Delays," continues the report, "will be encountered in engaging remaining capacity, and subsequent gains will be reduced by temporary shutdowns of some furnaces for repairs.

"Buying is less active, because most larger consumers are well covered for at least the remainder of the year, and mills can accept little, if any, additional business in the majority of products for shipment this quarter. Pipe is a leading exception in the latter respect.

"Scrap markets have reacted after an unusually sharp rise in prices boosted 'Steel's' composite 43 per cent in five weeks. Quotations have reached a plateau in most districts and are slightly easier in some areas, lowering the composite 33 cents last week to $21.83.

Railroads Buying

"Railroad demand for equipment and track material continues outstanding. Freight cars actively pending total more than 12,000, with an additional like number out for bids the next few weeks. Pending rail business also is heavy, including possibly 50,000 tons for the New York Central. Rail orders last week were headed by 35,600 tons for the Northern Pacific and 7,000 tons for the Illinois Central.

"Shipbuilding also is being pushed and is adding to plate and shape backlogs. Vessels placed by the maritime commission so far this month involve 79,000 tons of steel. Requirements for boats ordered to date this year approximate 375,000 tons, most of these having been awarded the last six weeks.

"Labor trouble is handicapping the automotive industry. Assemblies last week were practically unchanged at 78,860 cars and trucks, despite strikes which reduced Chrysler's output nearly 15,000 units. Pressure for steel shipments to other interests continues heavy.

"Inquiries for export steel are being offered at attractive prices in some instances but cannot be accepted except in a few cases because of the sold-up condition of mills.

Tin Plate Output Up

"Building construction previously in the formative stage has been quickened by threat of higher steel prices and delays in deliveries. Reinforcing bar mill capacity already is heavily loaded for the remainder of the year, and some producers are attempting to obtain this product from competitors. Structural fabricators in certain districts are flooded with inquiries for small building projects.

"Tin plate production has moved up 2 points to 92 per cent, new high for the year. The little remaining capacity is being added as rapidly as possible: Mills are unable to accept additional tin plate business for delivery this quarter, and heavy export inquiries point to active operations well into next period."

"Several more blast furnaces are to be started soon."

New Life Insurance Rises in September

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance of all types written by 40 leading companies in September totaled $509,897,000, a decrease of 1.9 per cent from the $519,932,000 in September, 1939, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announced.

The 40 companies, it was said, have 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in United States legal reserve companies.

New ordinary life insurance written in September totaled $334,561,000, an increase of 4.1 per cent over the like 1938 month; new group life insurance, $59,401,000, a gain of 138.3 per cent; new industrial insurance, $115,935,000, a drop of 33.2 per cent.

Merger of F. L. Lavanburg With Reichhold Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—The correlation of the manufacture and sale of synthetic resins and chemical pigment colors is made possible for the first time through the merger of the Fred L. Lavanburg Company with Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., which took place last April, according to Henry Reichhold, President of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

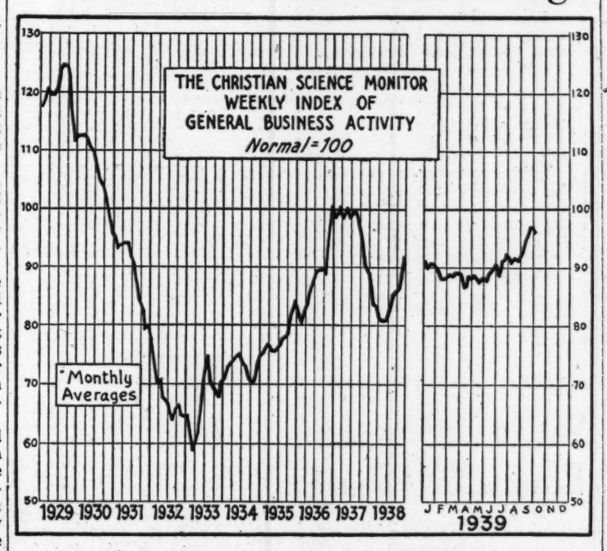
Reichhold, the world's largest manufacturer of synthetic resins, announces that the old Lavanburg Company is now an integral part of Reichhold and will hereafter be known officially as Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Chemical Color Division.

Manufacturing of the color line will continue at the Lavanburg plant in Brooklyn. General offices of the new Color Division have been transferred to Reichhold headquarters in Detroit, where all administrative details of the color business are now being handled.

S. H. Kress Sales Up 6.8 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—S. H. Kress Co., operators of a national chain of variety stores, reported September sales of $6,596,293 were 6.8 per cent ahead of $6,178,519 in September last year. Sales for the first nine months of the year were 1.3 per cent more than the comparable 1938 period.

Monitor Index Records Setback In Business From Year's High


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
Monthly Averages
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1939

Recording the first setback since the end of August, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped to 95.8 (prel.) on Oct. 7 from 97.2 on Sept. 30. This compared with 84.8 on Oct. 8 of last year.

While bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings showed gains in the reported totals the adjusted figures for the three components of the index contributed to the decline.

Electric power production slipped back from its all-time peak of the previous week, countering a seasonal and trend advance and losing a fair portion of its sharp gain of three weeks previous.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group set up a new two-year high but the increase in the week's figures fell short of seasonal expectations and the adjusted index for this series declined.

A new high for the year was recorded for the bank debits total but like carloadings, the gain failed to meet expectations for a first-of-the month advance and the debits dropped back.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Oct. 7 1939	Sept. 30 1939	Oct. 8 1938
Combined index	95.8	97.2	84.8
Bk deb outside NYC	88.6	92.0	77.8
Elec power production	100.8	101.3	90.7
Misc carloadings	92.8	93.2	79.6

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market seems approaching nearer that long-awaited breakout. Volume has tapered below 1,000,000 shares a day, and price fluctuations have narrowed to insignificance.

On the charts, unfortunately, it looks like a breakout on the downside. The triangle now shows descending tops and a level bottom.

But if one stands farther back from the charts, to get a month-to-month and year-to-year perspective, a drop to 140 on the Dow-Jones' industrial averages from the present Westwall stalemate at 150 would still leave prices in a bull market. Some people want too much in a hurry. Markets move by making two feet forward and then one foot backward.

Most decidedly the market is now behind business. It is lower than four weeks ago and business is very much higher.The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial activity must be pretty near 120 now but stock prices are a shade below last fall when the index barely tipped 104.

One explanation seems hardly sufficient—that business is so near current capacity that from here it can go more easily down than up. True, many steel plants are now at 100 per cent and some whole divisions of the steel industry. Also bottlenecks have appeared in the machine-tool industry, where in some lines deliveries usually possible in a month now cannot be had short of six months. And car shortages here and there are retarding railroad carloadings.

Labor Demands Increase

But the explanation doesn't seem good enough though. This is the first decade in American history during which industrial output, according to the fashionable indices, has not surpassed the peak of the previous decade, which may amplify Hugh Johnson's reply (reported in "Life") to a Town Hall question whether any previous Administration has done any more for the American people than the present one. "Excepting President Hoover's Administration, every one back to George Washington." (Output made a new record under Hoover, too.) Recent years' slowdown in industrial additions and betterments has retarded expansion of capacity, but this can come along rapidly with the acceleration of the capital goods industries.

More obvious reason seems to be that business acceleration may produce larger labor demands, while any price increase may produce larger Washington demands. The automobile industry is again in labor trouble, this time at Chrysler, half shut down. A Michigan state law requires five days' notice for a strike, but the unions seem to be working by a slowdown, easy to effect on an assembly line and hard to spot. And while Carnegie-Illinois is expected to announce a 1940 price advance in a week or two, Big Steel is reluctant to make such advances because wage demands may follow immediately.

Another reason for the market's dullness may be that the business acceleration is slowing down. Weekly advances are smaller. The market itself seems to be saying that even the current level cannot be held. Scrap steel is softening after its $10 advance in a month and has now lost as much as $1.00 from the peak.

Real news explanation seems to be the mystery war. Peace seems always round the corner. People have forgotten the long months of inactivity or stalemate in virtually every important war. They forget that after Bull Run it took the comparatively easy-going North four years to reach Appomatox Court House. The World War started off like the Franco-Prussian War, and then made its own pattern; this war starts like the World War and has yet to make its own pattern.

Peace or Truce Possible

So the present war raises questions faster than it answers them. The Allies are not yet enraged. So far it is a war of machines, not men. Neither side, apparently, is going to try to smash through the Alsatian route. Time is on the Allied side. But what do they want? They are careful not to say.

Anyway, peace seems always possible, if only a truce. It is a workmen's war waged by craftsmen and steered by statesmen and the aims of these groups are different. Wall Street obviously is bewildered, in a more intelligent way than Washington. Then there is the prospect that the Allies will not call on us so recklessly for goods this time. And then there is the embargo fight, prolonged by the curiously irrational Lindbergh broadcast.

In the long view—a year later—this delay in the stock market may look merely like a period of "consolidation." The market just doesn't go in one direction indefinitely. It is entitled to the present stagnation before further advance. Nothing has yet happened to indicate that this isn't a major bull market.

People are only slowly realizing that the World War and all its financial implications isn't going to happen suddenly all at once. Much of it was telescoped in the first week. Perhaps none of the rest is to be duplicated at all. In one sense military history always repeats itself; in another sense it never repeats—both because people learn from experience, and because the industrial arts change and force the military arts to change.

War for U. S. Recedes

Prospects for our entry into the war are shrinking. Business realized quickly that its selfish interests would be jeopardized by our participation. A slight suspicion of the same thing is beginning to seep into the thinking of the reformers at Washington about their selfish interests. War is no time for cold-blooded reforms.

Signs appear that labor leaders too are getting a little worried. First effect of the war in France was to extend the normal week in war- and near-war industries from 45 hours to 60 hours. The Walsh-Healey Act would probably go out the window if we went to war, and everybody is already getting very friendly with the War Department because of the stipulations over working conditions which it can support or ignore in awarding war orders.

Since the War Department is interested only in winning wars, it will probably be chiefly interested in conciliating those who positively have to be conciliated, and so its attitude will be highly interesting, for modern war usually hastens the shift of the center of political gravity which the progress of the industrial arts is always creating. In the last analysis the people most important to the waging of war have the last word in social control when peace returns, and at present the greatest social problem before modern industrial nations is who those people are.

Excess reserves jumped to $5,400,000,000. The new issues market still sleeps. Money bonds mark time. The Street enters another contest over segregation of brokers and dealers. Last week will be soon forgotten.

Canada May Be Scene of Vast British Effort

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading Wall Street financial sources said today the British Government is planning to spend up to $3,000,000,000 to create in Canada a great industrial empire capable of supplying much of Britain's needs for a long war.

Such a plant program could make Canada a key military sphere during the war, these Wall Streeters said, and could with proper financing be converted after the war into an important part of the Western Hemisphere trade economy.

Not less than half a billion dollars is available for early use in the plan, it was said.

The size of the program would be determined by two factors—the effectiveness of German aircraft against Great Britain's factories, and the amount of necessary material which can be imported from the United States.

Talk With U. S. Concerns

Negotiations have already been begun, they said, by representatives of the British War Supplies Commission and U. S. industrial concerns including General Motors and Consolidated Aircraft.

Concurrent discussions, they said, have taken place in Washington diplomatic circles, and in the financial sector here, where England and France are reported to have not less than $6,000,000,000 and possibly as much as $15,000,000,000 available resources (including commercial credits which might be limited by Congressional action).

The conversations with industrialists, it was said, look to the establishment in Canada of new factories, owned by Canadian-chartered subsidiaries of the United States companies to produce in order of priority, what Britain's war machine needs most.

Construction of the plants, according to tentative plans, would be financed, they said, by one of the methods used by Britain here during the World War, most probably by loans from the British Government, payable out of profits over a period of years, unpaid balances cancellable upon conclusion of an earlier peace.

England was represented as being fairly well stocked with supplies and war material for a period of months, but laying plans to cover needs for a period of years, in event the war should be a long one.

In addition to large stored stocks of needed articles, England was said to have nearly completed in Great Britain a decentralization plan, under which all key items are manufactured in not less than three plants, geographically separated, so that destruction of one, or even two, would not interfere vitally with the flow of production.

Convoy System Effective

England was said to feel satisfied with the growing efficiency of its cargo convoy system and its completed program of decentralizing and camouflaging airports. Vulnerability to air attacks of docks, harbor equipment and ships at anchor or wharfed was said to be the one immediately pressing problem.

However, there are some things England reputedly feels unable to delay longer in procuring for the future, and leading this list is airplanes.

Establishment of British controlled but to some extent U. S. owned aircraft factories on Canadian soil was said to be the first goal of the British War Supplies Commission.

Members of the commission now established at Ottawa are Admiral Sir Percy Addison, Maj. Gen. R. F. Locke, J. Crone, J. B. Gordon, and A. C. Boddis. Several other members will shortly arrive from London, it was said.

The commission's representatives were reported as now urging General Motors to set up on Canadian soil across the river from Detroit large new aircraft and aircraft engine factories.

Second on the urgent list was said to be metallurgy, in practically all branches, especially for treatment of semi-processed iron, steel and copper.

Next in order of priority, these Wall Street sources said, would come establishment of shell casing factories, and assembly plants for putting in the charge and propellant.

Aircraft on Urgent List

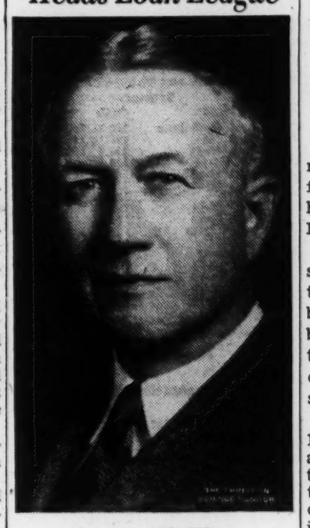
Factories for manufacturing parts of, and for assembling machine guns and rifles, and for manufacturing precision instruments for artillery and aircraft, were also said to be on the urgent list.

From the United States, it was said, England expects to buy through its commission at Ottawa large amounts of food, cotton, tobacco, metals and fuels.

However, the Wall Street men believed open market purchasing in volume might not be expected until January.

It was pointed out that while Canada hasn't great fuel supply sources, there is ample present and potential electric power in the St. Lawrence region. Utility sources here said that existing or readily completed hydro-electric plants in Eastern Canada could supply up to an additional 1,000,000 kilowatt production capacity within a fairly short time. However, it was said that six or seven years might be required to create great new production plants utilizing the St. Lawrence itself, and that Niagara Falls capacity had almost reached its practical peak without producing further disastrous ice jams.

Heads Loan League



George W. West

Elected President of the United States Building and Loan League. Mr. West is from Atlanta, Ga., and succeeds Clarence T. Rice of Kansas City, Kan. Paul Endicott of Pomona, Calif., was elected First Vice-President. Fermor S. Cannon of Indianapolis was elected Second Vice-President. Herman F. Cellarious of Cincinnati, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Excess Reserves Hit Record High At $5,400,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new record high of lendable excess bank reserves, $5,400,000,000, was reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

The board said that the total, which was $40,000,000 more than a week ago, had risen recently because deficit spending of the Treasury had been putting more money into circulation.

The process may be reversed, somewhat, however, next week, when the Treasury will start taking money out of circulation by borrowing $50,000,000 a week to build up its cash balance.

The borrowing, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said a few days ago, will be done by selling $150,000,000 of 91-day bills per week, of which $100,000,000 will be to replace maturing bills and $50,000,000 to replenish treasury cash. He declined to say for how many weeks this would be done.

In this connection, the board noted that the 12 Federal Reserve banks last week failed to replace $20,000,000 worth of their investments in Treasury bills which had come due during the week.

The reserve banks recently decided not to replace maturing Treasury bill investments as long as the earning on them was so close to zero.

Last week, the discount on bills was equivalent to an interest rate of .022 per cent, but the rate may go up after the amount of the weekly bill issue is increased, and the reserve banks may resume purchasing part of them.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines

NEW YORK (AP)—Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd., a Canadian producer, estimated its profit for the fiscal year ended August 31 at $2,036,646, equal to 42 cents a share on the common stock compared with $1,604,895, or 33 cents a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Germany's Inflow Of Supplies Cut In Half by War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany's normal inflow of supplies from foreign sources has been cut in half by the war, the Commerce Department estimated.

An analysis it prepared in response to general speculation upon the effects of the Anglo-French blockade said that the Reich has been all but isolated from countries which supplied 50.1 per cent of her import needs in the first six months of this year.

"German assertions that, unlike 1914-18, the Reich is now 'blockade-proof,'" said a statement by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "are largely based on the presumption that it will be in position to keep up normal communications with these (contiguous and neutral European) countries for the duration of the war, and that they will be able to supply Germany at least with the same quantity of foodstuffs and raw materials as in the time of peace."

German imports from those countries during the first half of 1939, however, represented only 43 per cent of total imports, the department said, while trade with other countries has been made difficult or impossible because of the war and the consquent docking of nearly the whole German merchant fleet.

Imports from countries with which Germany is now at war—that is, Great Britain, France, their dominions, colonies, and territories—amounted to 19.8 per cent of the total. Included in the percentage were such essential raw materials as rubber, tin and wool, the department said.

Imports from neutral oversea countries, including the United States, Spain, and Portugal—from all of which Germany virtually is cut off—aggregated 30.3 per cent.

Trade with Spain and Portugal, however, may be carried on to some extent through Italy, as long as that nation remains neutral the report said.

With the loss of imports, the department said, Germany also lost valuable markets. Her exports to the three groups of countries from January through June were divided as follows: belligerents, 22.9 per cent; oversea neutrals 22.9 per cent; and European neutrals, 53.5 per cent.

The department did not explain the source of minor percentages of imports and exports not included in the total figures.

New Tin Quotas Set For Third Quarter

LONDON (AP)—The International Tin Control Committee announced new increases in export quotas of the metal to meet wartime demand.

Quota for the third quarter was fixed at 120 per cent of standard tonnages with retroactive effect. For the fourth quarter the export level now is fixed at 70 per cent of standard tonnages.

This is the third boost in permissible output quotas since the start of the war. The previous jump, announced September 18, placed the third quarter allowable at 100 per cent. Earlier in that month it had been lifted to 80 per cent from 60 per cent of standard tonnages.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers Would Avoid Abnormal War Boom Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Not Wanted: extreme high prices for farm products if these are the result of a war boom. So say farmers, their organization leaders here, and farm economists of the nation who remember too vividly the aftermath of World War farm profits.

Farm prices should be higher than they are now to reach "parity," the Farm Act's definition of normal purchasing power for agriculture, these people say. But they don't want to see them soar the way they did in the four years from 1916 through 1919, and then collapse as they did after that spurt. That joyride was never worth the cost, it is held now by those who took it.

Deflation followed quickly after peace—exports dropped, prices slumped, many farmers lost their farms—and agriculture hasn't yet got over the harmful after-effects, according to Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Do Not Want Blood Money

In their desire to keep agriculture on a normal basis farmers are actuated both by moral and economic reasoning. In the first place they don't want to get rich on anybody's war. The thought is abhorrent to most rural people.

Several state masters of the Grange, the other large farm organization, said when interviewed on this subject at their last national meeting that they would gladly give up the right to sell their products to belligerents if that would promote the cause of peace. So hold Illinois farmers, interviewed recently by a staff member of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Said one: "I'd gladly give my corn away if that would keep our boys at home."

"Purely from the selfish angle," commented further the editor of the Association's monthly Record, "we cannot look with any degree of satisfaction on the further impoverishment of old customers for our wheat, hogs, lard, soybeans, beef, and cotton."

Seek Only Pre-War Prices

Of course no one can deny that farmers welcome the price increase which occurred during the early weeks of this war. With all the efforts of the Government to hoist farm prices back to the purchasing power they had before the World War, they were still considerably below parity when the current hostilities broke out. And they still are below, for that matter.

Wheat during the early weeks of October sold for around 85 cents a bushel, while the parity figure, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was $1.10. Corn was selling for around 50 cents, some 30 cents below parity; and cotton at nine cents, while parity was estimated to be 15.5 cents.

Prices of hogs rose considerably in the early weeks of the war, but live stock journals published in this area do not predict any big price jumps in the immediate future. A cattle journal predicts this will be a "break even year."

Mr. O'Neal, who led the Farm Bureau drive for enactment of AAA legislation, contends that a return to pre-war prices, or rather to pre-war purchasing power for farm products, is all that farmers can safely work for. Let prices get too high, and they will tumble again as they did in 1920 and the years following, bringing with them a wave of farm foreclosures.

Large Carry-Over

"We started this wheat marketing season with a carryover nearly 15 times as great as the carryover of 1914," he said. "So with cotton. In that year we had a carryover of only 1,293,000 bales; this year we have under Government loan around 12,000,000 bales in addition to large commercial stocks. We have a lot more corn, too, almost six times as much. In the light of these figures, farmers know it is absurd to expect any shortage of basic commodities in this country for a long time. And due to our position as a creditor nation, we cannot expect big exports."

Similar warning is voiced by R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator in Washington. There is no reason to increase wheat production now, he declared, adding that "if war hysteria leads to the plowing up of grasslands" (as it did in the last war) "it will be costly." When war is over, farmers will be required to adjust themselves again to reduced export markets, he pointed out, adding, "They remember all too well what hoppened after the conclusion of the World War and have no heart to go through that again."

Experiences of the World War and the defiation following are still vivid enough to farm people to act as a deterrent on unsound expansion, land speculation, and other mistakes, say the farm leaders. Those who worked to get the AAA believed that this machinery will help farmers make readjustments, providing them assistance that they didn't have before. So in various ways they think farm people are in a sounder position now than they were in 1914.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot 12.50; export unquoted. Tin steady, spot and nearby 55.00 nominal; forward 48.00 nominal. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron steady; No. 2, FOB. Eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 pc. 20.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.00. Quicksilver 150.00-155.00. Platinum, pure 42.00. Chinese wolframite 22.00-24.00. Domestic scheelite 23.00 nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 43-40 June	102.31	102.31	102.31
1 3¼s '41	105.11	105.11	105.11
2 3¼s '46-44	108.7	108.5	108.7
2 4s '54-44	112.2	112.2	112.2
16 3⅛s '49-46	107.15	107.13	107.15
1 4¼s '52-47	115.30	115.30	115.30
25 2s '47	101.12	101.12	101.12
1 3⅛s 52-49	106.6	106.6	106.6
201 2⅛s '53-49	101.26	101.22	101.24
6 2½s '52-50	101.31	101.31	101.31
10 8s 55-51	106	106	106
4 3s '51-reg	105.17	105.17	105.17
29 2⅞s '50-55	102.3	102.26	102.3
7 2¾s '59-56	102.3	102.3	102.3
7 2¾s '63-58	101.18	101.18	101.18
4 2¾s '65-60	101.30	101.30	101.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s '49-44	105.2	105.2	105.2

Home Owners Loan

2 3s 52-44	104.19	104.19	104.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104	104	104
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78	78	78
745 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108½	109
12 Am & For P5s 2030	59	58⅞	58⅞
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
15 Am T&T 5½s '43	109⅝	109½	109½
4 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103¾	103⅝	103¾
23 Am T&T 3⅜s '61	104⅜	104	104⅜
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	107	107	107
2 Ang C Nitra deb67	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 Arm Del 4s '57	97	97	97
16 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅞	96¼	96⅞
44 AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	103	103¼
1 ATGSF 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
3 A C Line 5s '45	78	78	78
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	103	103	103
1 B&O 4½s '60	31¼	31¼	31¼
12 B&O rfg 6s95ct	32	30½	32
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	69	69	69
7 B&O 1st5s '48ct	68⅝	68	68
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	28⅞	28½	28¾
8 B&O rfg 5s '95ct	28¼	28	28¼
7 B&O 5s '96F	28½	28	28½
3 B&O 5s '96ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 B&O 5s 2000 Dct	28	28	28
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	20⅝	20⅛	20½
20 B&O cv 4½s '60ct	19½	18½	19⅜
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	69	69	69
1 B&O PLE&WV4s41	61½	61½	61½
5 B&O SW 5s '50	50⅛	50	50
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
69 Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	100¼	99⅜	100¼
10 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110½	110	110½
11 Boston&Me 5s '67	41½	41	41
8 Bost&Me 4¼s '61	37	37	37
3 Bost&Me 5s '55	41¾	41½	41¾
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104	104	104
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72	71¾	71¾
3 Bkly UnEl1st5s50	80½	80¼	80¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s2'45	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	102	101¾	101¾
7 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	113	113	113
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	43¾	43	43¾
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Can Nat 5s 69 July	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	99½	99½	99½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 Can Pac 6s 44	101	101	101
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	68	68	68
10 Can Pac 4s perp	58	58	58
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	8½	8½	8½
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¼	56	56¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73	73	73
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 Champ P&P 4¾s50	102¾	102½	102½
7 C&O 3½s 96D	95½	95½	95½
1 C&O 2nd 899 R&A	103	103	103
1 Chi&Alt 3s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	92	91½	92
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	93	93	93
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	18½	18½	18½
10 Chi Gt W 4s 59	21	21	21
8 CMSP&Pac 5s'75	8½	8¾	8½
22 CMSP&P ad5s 2000		2⅞	2⅞
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10½	10½	10½
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4½	4½	4½
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	54	54	54
4 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3	3	3
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
2 CTHte&SE rfg 5s'60	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 C T H &SE iinc 5s '60	54½	54½	54½
11 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
15 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	91½	91	91½
1 Clev Un Term 5s'73	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	75¾	75¾	75¾
4 Colo&So 4s'80	40	39¾	39¾
14 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	104	103½	104
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102½	102	102½
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	106	106	106
11 Comwlth Edcv 3½s'58	119½	119¼	119½
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Con Edis 3¼s '48	106½	106¼	106½
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
19 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	104	104	104
14 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101½	101¼	101½
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	112½	112¼	112½
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	103	102¾	103
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35	35	35
20 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106¾	106½	106¾
11 Del&Hud 4s '43	63¾	63½	63½
9 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
5 D&RG West 5s '78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
6 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110	110¼
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62	105	105	105
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¼	107¾	108
3 Elec Auto-Lv 4s '52	108	107¾	108
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
7 Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅞	15¼	15¾
2 Erie 1st 4s'96	51	51	51
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	24½	23½	24⅛
4 Erie & Jer 4s '55	51	51	51
5 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
14 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¼	9	9¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	61	61	61
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	52	51½	52
1 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	103	103	103
59 GenMotAccept 3¼s '51	106¼	106	106
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	74	72¾	73¼
12 Gt Nr Ry 5½s 2'52	97¾	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	89	89	89
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	84	84	84
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 GtNor 4s '46G	105	106	106
16 Gt Nor 4s '46H	92⅝	92½	92½
2 Gulf M&N 5s '50	79	79	79
5 Housatonic 5s '37	40⅛	40	40
6 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40	39½	39½
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48	47½	48
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	108½	-08½	108½
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	54	54	54
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	49¼	49¼	49½
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52	52	52
23 Ill Cen 4½s '66	52	51¼	51½
20 Ill Cen 5s '55	62	61½	61½
3 ICCSL&NO 5s63A	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40			

	101	21-32	101	21-32	101	21-32
6 Indus Rayon 4½s '49	96½		96½		96½	
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾		106¾		106¾	
4 Interb R Tr 7s32ct	61⅜		61⅜		61⅜	
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28½		28½		28½	
43 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	64		63¾		63¾	
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	63½		63¼		63¼	
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	92		92		92	
3 Int Gt Nor 1st6s52	18⅞		18⅞		18⅞	
2 Int Paper 6s '55	91¾		91¾		91¾	
3 Int Paper 5s '47	98		97⅞		98	
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	47¼		47		47¼	
25 Int T&T 5s '55	52		51½		52	
2 Kanaw & Mch 4s '90	85		85		85	
2 K O South 5s '50	67¾		67¼		67¼	
10 K O Term 4s '60	106¾		106¾		106¾	
8 Keith (B F) 6s '46	100½		100½		100½	
4 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	81¾		81		81	
5 Koppers Co 4s'51	99¾		99½		99½	
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50		50		50	
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	81¾		81¾		81¾	
1 Lac Gas 5s '49	83		82½		83	
6 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½		31½		31½	
4 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	88½		88½		88½	
4 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	48		48		48	
2 Leh Val 5s 2003	22		22		22	
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18¾		18¾		18¾	
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	124¾		124¾		124¾	
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	108½		108½		108½	
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87		87		87	
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	86		86		86	
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	123		123		123	
2 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	97⅝		97½		97⅝	
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½		89½		89½	
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	38⅞		38⅞		38⅞	
45 Manhat Ry 4s '90	65¼		65¼		65¼	
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103		102¾		103	
1 Mead Corp 5s '45 A	97		97		97	
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	4		4		4	
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	2¾		2¾		2¾	
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	25¼		25¼		25¼	
14 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11¼		10½		11	
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	23½		23½		23½	
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36½		35½		35½	
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21½		21½		21½	
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼		3¼		3¼	
12 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16½		16¼		16½	
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¼		16¼		16¼	
20 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	16¾		16½		16¾	
34 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16¼		16¼		16¾	
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	15¼		15¼		15¼	
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾		4¾		4¾	
5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	106⅞		106¾		106¾	
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98		97¾		98	
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50½		50		50½	
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	45		44½		44¾	
19 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	102¾		102½		102¾	
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¾		104¾		104¾	
12 Natl Steel 3s 65	99		99		99	
1 Naugatuck 4s 54	58		58		58	
6 N Eng RR 4s 45	26½		26½		26½	
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	105¼		105¼		105¼	
1 NO Tex&M 5½s54	36		36		36	
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 44	36		36		36	
2 NY & Putnam 4s93	53		53		53	
30 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67¾		67¾		67¾	
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61¼		60½		61½	
13 NYC 3¾s 46	80¾		80		80¾	
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79¾		79¾		79¾	
2 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	68½		68¼		68½	
11 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	60		59¾		60	
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	54½		54		54½	
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	113		113		113	
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	17½		17½		17½	
4 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	25		25		25	
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	17½		17		17½	
2 NYNH&H 4s 47	15		15		15	
62 NY Steam 3½s 63	100⅜		99¾		100⅜	
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	7		7		7	
10 NY W & Bost 4½s 46	3½		3¼		3¼	
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	108¼		108¼		108¼	
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	100⅞		100⅞		100⅞	
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12		12		12	
2 Norg & W 4s '96	117		117		117	
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105½		105½		105½	
5 Nor Am 3¾s 54	104		104		104	
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104		103⅝		104	
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾		63½		63½	

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	70½	70½	70½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43½
5 Nor St Pow 3½s 67	102	102	102
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	102	102	102
1 Otis Steel 4¼s 62A	78½	78½	78½
13 Pac G&E 3½s 66	103⅞	103½	103⅞
3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	106¼	105½	106¼
4 Pac T&T 3½s 66B	104	104	104
12 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	104	104	104
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Pat & Pass 5 49	16	16	16
3 Pen Co 4s 63	101	101	101
14 Pen P&L 3½s 69	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
7 Pen P&L 4½s 74	104⅜	104¼	104¼
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	85⅛	85	85
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	93	93	93
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	86½	86½	86½
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89¾	89½	89½
3 Peo GL C Chi 6s 43	112	112	112
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	60	60	60
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	75	75	75
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113¼	113	113¼
19 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	106½	106⅛	106½
3 Phila Co 5s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107¼	106¾	107⅜
15 Phillips Pet 3s '48	114¼	114	114
10 PCC & StL 4½s'77	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 PCC&StL 4½s'42	105	105	105
2 Pitt Cowe&Ir 4½s'52	100	100	100
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	50¾	50½	50½
10 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	75¾	75½	75⅝
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	32¼	32¼	32¼
11 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	17½	17½	17½
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	103½	103½	103½
1 Readg 4½s'97A	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
2 Rem Rand 4½s'56	96¼	96	96¼
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	96½	96	96½
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94	94	94
5 Revere Cop& B4¼s'56	98	98	98
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	89½	89½	89½
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	61½	61½	61½
1 StLPe&NW5s'48	20¾	20½	20⅝
5 St LSF 5s '50 B	11¼	11	11¼
8 St LSF 4½s '78	11	10½	11
4 St LSF 4s '50A	11¼	11	11¼
2 St LSF 4s '50A ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 St LSW 1st 4s '89	63½	63	63
5 StPaulUnDep 5s '72	113	113	113
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	62½	62½	62½
19 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9	8¾	8¾
1 Sharon Stl Hp 4½s'41	101	101	101
5 Shell Un 3½s '54	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Sea-AllPla 6s'35A ct	4	4	4
4 Shell Un 3½s '54	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 So Bell T&T 3s '79	98½	98½	98½
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108	108	108
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	96¼	96¼	96¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	53¾	52½	53
18 Sou Pac 4½s '81	53	52½	53
1 So Pac 4½s '49	53	53	53
20 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 So Pac cit 4s '49	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
12 So Pac 3¾s '46	63	63	63
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54¼	53⅜	54¼
2 So Pac SF 4s '50	81	81	81
13 South Ry 6½s '56	83½	82⅝	83
13 South Ry gen 6s '56	77½	77½	77½
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	88½	87½	88½
26 South Ry gen 4s '56	61¾	60¾	61
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	101¾	101¾	101¾
49 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101½	101⅜	101½
24 Stand Oil N J2¾s'53	100⅜	100	100⅜
5 T RR A St L 4s '53	106	106	106
1 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	87¼	87½	87¼
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅞	106¾	106¾
13 Tex Corp 3s '59	100½	100¼	100½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	79½	79½	79½
63 Third Ave aj 5s'60	15¾	15¼	15½
17 Third Ave 4s '60	50	49	49½
5 Un Oil Cal 3s '59	99½	99½	99½
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	92	92	92
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104	104	104
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	92¼	92	92¼
2 Unit2Bis Ams5s'50	108	108	108
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¼	77¾	78¼
1 UnRys StL 4s '34	28	28	28
9 US Steel 3¼s '48	105	105	105
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99	98¾	99
16 Utah P&L 5s '44	100¼	100⅛	100¼
7 Util P&L 5½s '47	77½	77½	77½
20 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104	104	104
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	11	11	11
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	38¼	38⅛	38¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s'67	103	103	103
1 West Pen P 5s'63E	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	108	108	108
2 West Shore 4s 2361	55	54¾	54¾
2 Western Un 5s '51	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Western Un 5s '60	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
1 Wis Cen 5s S&D '36	9	9	9
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	104	103½	104
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102½	102½
13 Youngst S&T 4s '48	110¾	110½	110¾

Foreign Bonds

10 Adriatic El 7s '52	65	65	65
5 Antioquia 7s '45 B	10	10¾	10¾
14 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	71½	71m	71½
17 Argentine 4½s '48	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
9 Argentine 4½s '71	82¼	82¼	82¼
47 Australia 5s '55	68¼	68	68
1 Australia 5s '57	67¾	67¾	67¾
10 Australia 4½s '56	63⅝	63	63⅝
9 Belgium 7s '55	89	89	89
1 Belgium 6½s '49	85½	85½	85½
15 Brazil 8s '41	15	14½	15
2 Brazil 6½s '26-57	12	11¾	12
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12¼	11	12¼
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11	11	11½
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s'57	54½	54½	54½
1 BuenA4½s4½sAug 76	54	54	54
8 Canada 5s '52	102⅜	102½	102⅜
27 Canada 4s '60	93¾	93½	93⅝
5 Canada 3s '67	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Canada 2½s '45	94	94	94
5 Canada 2¼s '44	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	10	10	10
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	23½	23½	23½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	23½	23½	23½
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s'46	24	24	24
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Cuba 5½s '53	101	101	101
2 Cuba 5½s '45	72	72	72
2 Cuba 5s (1904)'44	104	104	104
25 Cuba 4½s '77	56½	56½	56½
2 Cuba 4½s'49	101½	101½	101½
3 Denmark 6s '42	68	67½	68

Attorney General Pledges Civil Liberty Protection

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Attorney General Frank Murphy said the Federal Government is determined to safeguard democracy in the United States against wartime sabotage and subversive activity without suppression of civil rights.

Attorney General Murphy told the National Conference on Civil Liberties last night that in protecting the nation's security the Government would avoid the mistakes and "wrongs against liberty that were done in the name of patriotism" in the World War.

"We must not fall victim to the infection of despotism that in recent years has been sweeping the world," he added, "for if we suppress civil liberty we suppress democracy itself."

He pledged that the prevention of sabotage, now co-ordinated under the Department of Justice, would be carried on "not by overzealous, inexperienced laymen, but by men who have been equipped for their work by careful training."

Other speakers included J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, member of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

Mr. Madden expressed belief the National Labor Relations Act had made all civil liberties more secure as a result of recognition by employers of their employees' right to organize. He denied the board had infringed upon the employers' rights of free speech and a free press.

Board orders prohibiting employers from influencing employees against unions by written or oral statements, Mr. Madden said had been based upon Supreme Court decisions restraining union leaders or members from speaking or publishing against the interests of employers.

Senator Thomas, who spoke in a broadcast from Washington, said no gains had been made "as a result of government keeping out of the realm of labor and industrial disputes or other civil strife."

"The Bill of Rights," he continued, "must have been a bitter pill to the exploiters of that day. The rights of man, asserted, are hard medicine for abusive men and agencies in any generation."

Stalin and the Baltic States

(Continued from Page 1)

Vilna's return, one small group shouted "long live Lithuania," and disturbances occurred before a jail, groups demanding the release of political prisoners. But these and similar disorders elsewhere were vigorously suppressed by the police.

Extension of Land Reforms

Since in Vilna during the Soviet occupation both the Communist Party and organizations of workers committees received free rein, the problem of re-establishment and the maintenance of order is exceedingly complicated. In order to prevent Vilna becoming a Trojan horse the Lithuanian authorities will keep the former frontier rigidly closed until the end of the cleanup, thereby preventing subversive elements from overrunning the country.

The number of Soviet troops for Lithuania by agreement with the Kaunas Government has been fixed at 20,000, but location of garrisons and air bases is still undetermined.

Lithuanian statesmen face the future realistically, seeking to preserve the nation under the newly imposed conditions. Realizing that the sturdy class of small landowning peasants is agricultural, the country's safest guarantee against Communism, the authorities are planning an extension of land reforms, reducing the maximum size of holding from 150 hectares to 80 (a hectare being 2.47 acres), redistributing the excess of land among the poorer peasants.

Both Cash-Carry And Embargo Seen Possible for U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (AP)—Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, charges Administration forces in the Senate have "muddled" the neutrality issue by "pretending that we must choose between" the arms embargo and the proposed cash-and-carry system of trade.

"There is no reason in law or logic why we cannot have both," he declared in an address prepared for delivery before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The real question underlying the current Senate debate on neutrality, Mr. Libby said, "is whether the American people are going to give President Roosevelt a green light to line us up with Great Britain and France in the hope of overthrowing Hitlerism by 'measures short of war.'"

"The American people want every possible safeguard against our involvement in the European war. The arms embargo is one such safeguard. A cash-and-carry policy on war materials other than munitions is another, which most—if not all—of the members of the neutrality bloc support."

United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah declared in another prepared address that repeal of the arms embargo would "tighten up our neutrality, remove haphazard National shipping policy and secure us a position of strength, dignity and peace."

Edwin Borchard, professor of International law at Harvard University, said that to lift the arms embargo now, "after the outbreak of the war, would be an illegal act of intervention, exceedingly likely to yield to further interventions."

36 Firms United In 40-Plus Help

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Thirty-six Rochester industries, co-operating to eliminate discrimination against middle-aged workers, announced Oct. 14 a new hiring policy based on the proportions of employable population under and over 40 years of age.

The plan of the industrial group, which employs more than 35,000, was made public through a joint New York State legislative committee set up in 1938 to study unemployment as it affects those over 40.

Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, Chairman of the committee, asserted its general adoption could be expected to eliminate discrimination against older employables.

He said the objective of the plan was to 'maintain a proper age balance between employees in industry and employables in the City of Rochester."

If it is found that 40 per cent of the total employables are over the age of 40, he explained, and 60 are under 40, these industries will attempt to keep the same percentages employed.

'Peacemakers' Sunday' Before Neutrality Vote

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Council for Prevention of War said Oct. 15 that 80,000 ministers of Protestant churches had been asked to observe Sunday, Oct. 22, as "Peacemakers' Sunday."

Outstanding churchmen of 14 denominations, the Council said, wrote their colleagues appealing them to speak "from the standpoint of the Christian religion on the great issues involved in the present neutrality debate in Congress before a vote is taken."

FHA Would Have Codes Ease Costs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration said Oct. 14 that the majority of the 1,500 building codes in effect in the United States should be examined critically to determine how they are impeding standardization of home construction and retarding building activity.

"Codes could and should show fewer divergencies in their requirements," the FHA said in an official publication. "Greater economies in building costs could be effected through a complete correlation of codes, without impairing their primary purpose of protecting public health and safety."

Stewart McDonald, Administrator, announced FHA mortgage insurance involving new small homes last month exceeded the September, 1938, total by 6.5 per cent.

During September, 13,710 mortgages aggregating $64,633,965 were selected for appraisal covering homes to be built under FHA inspection, compared with 12,792 amounting to $60,685,517 in September, 1938.

U. S. Called Hope Of Free Peoples

OCONOMOWOC, Wis. (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, urged that this Country "continue to be selfish" in its efforts to remain out of war, and warned that should the United States become embroiled, it might "sing with the wreck" and experience a dictatorship difficult to shake off.

Mr. Kelly declared Oct. 15 that "the sole remaining hope of free people lies in the United States" and that that constituted the "primary reason for this Country to stay clear" of war.

The Detroit man, addressing the southern Wisconsin Legion district's fall conference, declared that "we have pledged ourselves to

Filipinos Plan Dinner For Sayre and Wife

MANILA (AP)—An elaborate reception is planned for Francis B. Sayre, new United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, when he arrives here Oct. 20 aboard the liner President Cleveland.

The committee on arrangements announced Mr. Sayre had accepted an invitation to address the welcoming crowd. The Malacanan Palace announced that President and Mrs. Manuel Quezon would tender Mr. and Mrs. Sayre a State dinner Oct. 26.

Gain Shown for Glass In Milk Bottle Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The glass bottle for milk has shown substantial gains over paper containers in the major markets throughout the East, according to the Glass Container Association.

In order to determine the actual status of the competition between paper and glass, the Association made its inquiry in 12 leading areas where both containers have been in use, side by side. The Association asserts that cost studies show approximately one cent higher packaging and wholesale delivery costs per unit in paper than in glass.

Labor Peace Declared Right of the Public

MONTCLAIR, N. J. (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said Oct. 15 that an overwhelming majority of wage earners was counting on the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor to compose their differences soon.

In an address at Unity church, the Secretary added that the public had a right to expect resumption of peace negotiations and a successful conclusion.

"There is overwhelming evidence," she declared, "that the vast majority of union members in both groups want peace and desire to co-operate with each other, and this same view is held by the general public."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Many strictly confidential offerings. Ranches—fruit, live stock, grain—residences—business opportunities in Central California from Santa Rosa to Monterey. Inexhaustible fertility, ample water, no protracted heat, no cold weather, no storms. Near mountains, seashore and large cities. Send for FREE illustrated booklet. Bargains. WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Licensed by State of California. 21 W. Santa Clara Street, San Jose, California.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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TORONTO, ONT.—$50. Lower, five rooms, heated, electric kitchen, tiled bathroom; redecorated; nice garden; immediate possession. HERBERT TITE, 234 MacPherson, MI. 2598.

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FLAHERTY ASSOCIATES, Inc.
Agents
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Trafalgar 7-1202

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six large rooms, kitchen, bath, electric refrigerator, elevator, switchboard service; reasonable. 1852 Columbia Road. CO•0810.

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BEAUTIFUL, unique, full-sized petal design, crocheted bedspread. Waltham 4277-W between 4 and 9 p. m. G. VALENTE, 55 Nathan Road, Waltham, Mass.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BLUE & GRAY LODGE, Route 1, 323 North Washington Street—Free garages. Alexandria, Va.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms in refined home for discriminating guest. Phone Com. 8641.

N. Y. C., 740 West End-96th Street, Apt. 32—Elegant, double, corner, front studio, semi-private bath, high class discriminating people, unusual.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED English children's nurse open for position; excellent reference given. Box 16, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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MRS. LANE, 74 Lowell Street, Manchester, N. H.—Expert Tailoring and Alterations on Suits and Coats.

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DRESSES
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Underwear—Hosiery
Costume Jewelry

A Balanced Wardrobe
of MEN'S CLOTHING
CUMMINS & MALONEY
We Have a Complete Line of
DISTINCTIVE
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
923 MARKET STREET

CONCORD LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON *(Continued)*

OUR Junior
Charge Accounts
are for young business women starting out on a career. No previous credit standing is required and arrangements are made so payments are divided over several months. Ask for complete details at our credit office on mezzanine floor.
Braunsteins
THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

◆ "Everybody's Store" ◆
in Wilmington is
CROSBY & HILL CO.

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

health STORM'S shoes
For Men, Women and Children
NINTH AND KING STREETS
. . . ON THE CORNER

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS *"That Are Different"*
All Styles and Sizes
REGULAR PRICE—$2.00
Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 CONN. AVE. WOodley 9831

For Quality
Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
Georgia 4036
5425 Georgia Ave. N. W.

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers, Roofers, Electricians, Locksmiths, Heating
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

General Remodelling
from Cellar to Roof
Heating and Plumbing
HORN CONSTRUCTION CO.
MEtropolitan 4376
201 Investment Bldg., Wash., D. C.

A Complete Real Estate Service in the Nation's Capital
PAULD. CRANDALL
REALTOR
Tower Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MAINE

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

RUSSELL'S MARKET
"Auburn's Complete Quality Food Service"
S. S. PIERCE PRODUCTS
58 Union Street Phone 3

BANGOR

Rinzo
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

MAINE

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
Your choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c
177 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Good Shoes and Stockings
PORTLAND—LEWISTON
AUGUSTA—RUMFORD

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watches of Reliability
—LEADING MAKES—
Satisfaction Guaranteed
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Announcing
THE OPENING OF OUR
Newly Redecorated and Enlarged
Vanity Fair
Tailored Underwear SHOP
With a more complete and varied selection of these lovely underthings.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Wedding Silver
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers Since 1851

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu-Way Cleaning
3 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Home of the
TREFOUSSE
KID GLOVE!
The best kid glove made in France—the best sold in America!
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD *(Continued)*

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

DOVER

CALL Tel. 1281-W
When You Need PLUMBING
Done
LITTLEFIELD FRARY CO.
125 WASHINGTON STREET
Dealers in Stoves of All Kinds, Kitchen Ware.

We Solicit Your Patronage
TEL. 910
ELITE SUPER CLEANERS
7 NEW YORK STREET
Send us your work and be satisfied.
SPECIALTY IN CLEANING
FUR COATS
$3.00 to $5.00

We Can Supply You With Food for Three Meals a Day
Tel. 73 We Deliver
Groceries, Meats, Canned Goods, Fruits, Nuts, Cookies, Bread, Cakes, Pies.
WEBB'S GROCERY
1581 WASHINGTON STREET

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Profile Bedding
Mattress and Box Spring
Made in our own Factory of "A1" materials.
Assure yourself of the best, it will last you for many years.
C. A. HOITT FURNITURE CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson

October Will Be a Big Month at Leavitt's
We made early purchases of well over a quarter million dollars' worth of wanted merchandise in the Lowest Market of several years. We got extra savings for spot cash. And all these double savings are passed on to you to make October a banner month at Leavitt's.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

EXTRA!
The Biggest Fall Paint "Buy"
SWP HOUSE PAINT
Lowest Prices in Years
Paint Now! Pay Later!
Sherwin-Williams Budget Payment Plan requires no down payment.
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1151 Elm Street Tel. 1903

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns, and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Curtains, Slip Covers
Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover St.

Brighten Up the Home with Paint and Paper. Save the surface and you save all. Special graining — all work carefully and expertly done.
C. O. POLSON
34 MASSABESIC STREET
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

Condition Your Car for Fall Driving
Check your tires, brakes, engine, battery, and wheels, to insure motoring pleasure.
24-HOUR SERVICE
Jenney Service Station
Corner Elm and Brook Streets Route 3

Autumn and Fall's Smartest Fashions in
"Red Cross" Shoes
Types for Every Occasion
$6.50
New Street Floor Shoe Shop
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Permanents $5 to $10
All kinds of Beauty Parlor work carefully and expertly done.
Mrs. Sargent's Beauty Shop
450 LAKE AVENUE

GEORGE E. PEARSON CO.
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
On Every Occasion
Say It With a Gift
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware of the Finest Quality
926 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

Draperies and Slip Cover Materials
MARSH PARSONS CO., Inc.
147-151 Main St.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport creamery Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRELEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

PAT'S SERVICE STATION
(Thomas Patykewich, Prop.)
27 Caleb Earl St. off Broadway
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Phone ALex. 1978
THE ANCHORAGE
603 Queen St., Alex., Va.
Luncheon 55c to 1:00
Dinner Daily 85c and 1.00
Sunday 1.00 Holiday 1.25

JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
JOSEPH E. CHAUNCEY, Manager
SERVICE GROCER
CITY MARKET—100 BLOCK N. ROYAL ST.
Quality—Economy—Service
Since 1865
Weekly or Monthly Accounts May Be Arranged for.
Special Attention to Phone Orders
Prompt Delivery Alex 1860

LYNCHBURG

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Bibee's
For Fresh Fruits—Choice Meats
New Fall Stock of Canned Goods
For a Successful Social Season
FASHIONS FROM
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL—FUEL OIL
35th St. and Virginia Ave.

Famous Naturalizer Shoes
$6.75
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AT 32ND STREET

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits, and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats
It's Angel's
918-4th Ave. Huntington

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

FOARD & HARWOOD
Shoes for the Entire Family
Huntington's Oldest and Best Shoe Store
915 Fourth Avenue Tel. 5266

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932
1029 THIRD AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

Dial 9325 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
ISAE URMAN LUCKEY, Proprietress
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
C. C. Ashton's Esso Station
Pleasant Street and Cobun Avenue

Loving Furniture Company
Quality Furniture
Phone 7821 219-21 WALNUT ST.

THOMAS CLEANERS, INC.
Dependable
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant Street Phone 5924

Your Label of Quality
Fashion Shoppe
Phone 7024 419 High Street
COATS — DRESSES — FURS

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl" and You Will See the Best of All
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

SEE NEXT PAGE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Phone M 83
"THE FINEST FOODS AT ALL TIMES"
Is a Byword at
"THE BAY"
Shop in Our Groceteria and Meat Department and Save!

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Lumber and Millwork
"Better Lumber at No Extra Cost"
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

PACEY'S BEAUTY SALON
Offering a Complete Beauty Service, Designed for a More Lovely You.
10339 Jasper Ave. Phone 21473

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
SALES AND SERVICE
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Estab. 1906
10139 99th Street Phone 22230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 226 33

Hudson's Bay Company
BAY BRANDED LINES
The Hudson's BAY Company Seal is your guarantee of satisfaction

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the New
"HUDSONIA"
Suits for Men
Quality Materials,
Careful Tailoring.
Outstanding Value at
$23.50
Buy on "Bay" Budget Terms
Men's Clothing, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

Motor Car of Distinction
1937 Nash Ambassador Eight Sedan—like new—completely equipped with Cruising Gear, DeLuxe Banjo Steering Wheel, Electric Clock. An outstanding value for a family appreciating fine transportation.
$945.00
Leonard & McLaughlins' Motors Ltd.
Nash Distributors
Portage Avenue at Maryland Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Phone 37 121

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

"BIDDY"
Luncheon—Tea
282 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

LONDON

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Fixing Your Home Up for the Winter?
Let Our Interior Decorators Help You
Call Metcalf 4400
Smallman & Ingsam Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
437 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

The Great Pyramid Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET

See Our Display of Housewares

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Make It an Electrical Gift
378-380 Bank Street Phone 2-5706

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate Investments
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

For High Quality Fuels
Telephone WA. 3808
and Ask for
GEORGE HOLLAND
(HOLLAND COAL COMPANY, LTD.)

ONTARIO

TORONTO

(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

For Quality Dry Cleaning
Phone LA. 1151
BAKER BROS.
LIMITED
Cleaners, Furriers and Carpet Cleaners

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

PARTY FROCKS—
These are "Revitalized" to smart newness by our "Revitalized" process—colours come back to life and fabrics take on smart newness.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

MORLEY M. WATSON
ART DECORATION
PAPER HANGING
PAINTING
Lakeside 3631 29 Vermont Ave.

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
DuPont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

JERREAT'S
Beauty Salon
ESTABLISHED 1895
Nine Years at Present Address
2371 YONGE ST. (opp. P. O.)
MO. 5510
Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

WINDSOR

Now's the Time to Buy!
USE THE
LAY-AWAY PLAN
To Purchase ANY Merchandise
Pay 25% down, and the balance on terms to suit your convenience, within three months.
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL, LIMITED

IT'S A KNOX!
And "everything" is conveyed in that name, one which is recognized as a leader in tailored millinery and fur felt quality for women. The classic cloche in all its variations is adroitly diversified to appeal to the strictly tailored woman, and the spectator sports, and "tweeds" needs of every woman $12.50
Simpson's
SECOND FLOOR

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
English Haberdashery
Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF "Quality Furs"
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., LTD.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

COAL FUEL OIL *DOllard 4601
Upper-Ishurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

(Continued)

See Our Displays of *New*
FURNITURE
R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS LTD.
The Glasgow House

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
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Did You Ever Wonder

How the Days of the Week Got Their Names?

The names of the days of the week have somewhat different origins for different languages.

The Romans did not use a seven-day week until about the second century of the Christian Era, when they adopted the week used by the Egyptians. In giving names to the days of the week the Romans used the names of the sun, the moon, and the five planets of the solar system with which they were then familiar. The first day was named after the sun, the second after the moon, after which followed Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, and Saturn. (See accompanying table for Latin names.)

NAMES OF DAYS OF THE WEEK		
LATIN		SAXON
Dies Solis	1	Sun's day
Dies Lunae	2	Moon's day
Dies Martis	3	Tiw's day
Dies Mercurii	4	Woden's day
Dies Jovis	5	Thor's day
Dies Veneris	6	Frigg's day
Dies Saturni	7	Seterne's day

The names of the days of the week as they now appear in English-speaking countries are based on terms used by the ancient Saxons, who, in turn, had adopted the week from one of the nations of the East.

The name Sunday comes from *sunnandaeg*, meaning "day of the sun," paralleling the Roman name for that day.

Monday comes from *monandaeg*, "day of the moon," again duplicating the choice of the Romans.

Tuesday, however, departs from the Roman scheme and has its origin in *Tiwesdaeg*, "day of Tiw," the Scandinavian mythological figure symbolizing War.

Wednesday is from *Wodnesdaeg*, named for Woden or Odin, chief of the figures in the Scandinavian myths.

Thursday is from **Thunresdaeg**, from Thor, the Thunderer, whose far-flung flashing hammer was thought to make the lightning in the skies.

Friday has the distinction of being the only day of the week to be named for a woman. It is derived from *Frigedaeg*, after Frigg or Frigga, the mythological wife of Odin or Woden; it also served as the symbol of marriage.

Saturday is from *Saeterndaeg*, named for Seterne, the Scandinavian figure in mythology believed to rule over matters agricultural.

It is curious to note that both in the Roman and old Saxon, Tuesday is named for the figure representing Wars (Mars, in the Roman week) and that also in both systems, Friday is the only day named for a woman (Venus, in the Roman week.)—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Party Fun

Pie Games

Pass a pie plate on which are slips of paper, each having written upon it the name of a pie. Players pull out slips and try to write the names of as many pies as possible, and beginning with the same initial letter as that of the pie drawn. For instance, if someone were to draw a paper with "Pumpkin pie" written upon it, his list might be something on this order: Peach pie, prune pie, pot-pie, plum pie, etc.

To play the game in a slightly different way, each participant should write the names of pies beginning with the succeeding letters used in spelling the pie he drew. For instance, if one drew "apple" pie, his list might read, "Apricot, pineapple, peach, lemon, elderberry."

A real pie is a suitable prize for the player who best acquits himself.—Alice C. H., York, Pa.

A Good Scout

When the Boy Scout movement began in America, a big camp had been arranged, which was to include the youngest—boys of eight years. At 7 o'clock on the first evening one of the little boys came to the Chief, saluted and said, "Please, Sir, my mother said if I came to camp, I was to go to bed at 7 o'clock."

"Very well," replied the Chief, "go to bed."

"Please, Sir," the boy continued, "my mother said if I came to camp, I must say my prayers."

"Very well, say your prayers," was the reply.

"Please, Sir," again spoke the young Scout, "I always say my prayers at my mother's knee. May I say them at yours?"

The Chief was so touched that he took the boy aside and they prayed together. From that time the Scout movement took on a religious aspect.

Sunbonnet Sue

A Verse for Today . . .

Seek good, and not evil, that ye may live: and so the LORD, *the God of hosts, shall be with you.*
—AMOS 5:14.

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

English Bulldog

The English bulldog traces his family back 700 years. He typifies unshakable determination to hold on till the task set for him is finished.

Originally bred for the cruel art of bull baiting, he is happily not used for that purpose today. In England he is valued as a mascot. In the United States his fierce expression, which disguises his gentle nature, moves us to amused respect. However, there is a serious side to his picture. He is an example of what can be done by overbreeding. He walks about on legs too short, with short breathing to hinder his progress.

But he is a comforting companion on the hearth rug, and his good nature makes up for his less desirable qualities. He may be brindle, fawn, red, black, or black and white.

Daily Anecdote

The Best Policy

Diplomacy is not always associated with truth telling. When John Milton was serving as Foreign Secretary under Oliver Cromwell, he made an innovation in diplomacy. He told the plain truth; but those to whom he spoke discounted it, acted accordingly, and found that he had tricked them—not by his falsehood, but by his honesty.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Argesanu, George (jôr'-jĕ ăr'-jĕ-shă'-nōō) — New Rumanian Premier.

Campos, Gen. Carlos Martínez (kär'-lōs mär-tē'-nās käm'-pōs) — Chief of the General Staff of the Spanish Army.

Charlone, Dr. César (să'-sär chär-lō'-nā) — Finance Minister of Uruguay.

Ilcus, Gen. Ion (yôn ēl'-kōōsh) — Rumanian Minister of Interior.

Marinescu, Gen. Gabriel (gä'-brē-ĕl' mä'-rē-nĕ'-skōō) —Rumanian War Minister.

Nishio, Lieut. Gen. Juzo (jōō'-zō nĭ'-shĭ-ō) — Commander-in-Chief of all Japanese forces in China.

Noël, Léon (lā'-ôN' nō'-ĕl') —French Ambassador to Poland.

Sikorski, Gen. Władysław (vlä-dĭs'-läf sē-kôr'-skē)— New Premier of Poland, Commander of Polish Forces, and Minister of Military Affairs.

Suma, Yakichiro (yä'-kĭ-chĭ-rō sōō'-mä') — Recently sent on a special mission to Hsinking, Manchukuo, by the Japanese Government.

Urbšys, Juozas (ywô'-zŭs ōorb-shēs')—Foreign Minister of Lithuania.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dobruja (dō' - brōō - jä)— Province of Rumania on the Black Sea.

Helgoland (hĕl'-gō-länt')— Eng. **Heligoland** (hĕl'-ĭ-gō-länd')—Island in the North Sea.

Salonika (sä'-lō-nē'-kä)— Greek seaport.

Versailles (vĕr'-sä'-y')— City of France, of particular interest as the scene of the Versailles Treaty.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ünite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Can Spring Be Far Behind?

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Fall Plowing Silhouette

Odds and Ends

What Is Nationality of the Pilots?

Colombia has 17 airlines.

All Small?

There are more than 600 kinds of hummingbirds.

The Hotter the Better

All vegetables, except some kinds of new potatoes, should be started in boiling water and cooked as rapidly as possible.

Little Chauncey

"It was all most annoying—just at the most thrilling part of the movie, I decided I wanted a drink of water!"

Daily Quotation

I KNOW indeed that wealth is good;
But lowly roof and simple food,
With love that hath no doubt,
Are more than gold without.
—J. G. WHITTIER

In Lighter Vein

Sure Sign of Plenty

Hostess: "Did you have enough to eat?"

Small Boy: "Yes ma'am. Didn't you see my mother look at me?"

The Inspired Housewife

"And how many coats of paint for these twin beds, ma'am?"

"Why, two coats, of course—one for each bed."—Chicago Tribune.

Daughter Tells Dad

As a schoolgirl, Mrs. Peter Cazalet was more helpful than most daughters who criticize their parents. Her father, P. G. Wodehouse, used to try out his jokes on her. If she said "not funny" he thought again.

One of his earlier books had a dedication acknowledging her assistance. It ran like this:

"To my daughter Leonora, without whose constant aid and encouragement this book would have been written in half the time."

Cold Storage

Waiter: "These are the best eggs we have had for years."

Diner: "Well, bring me some you haven't had so long.—Pepper Box.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A sand blaster in the West advertises that he "launders" high buildings. In 20 years in the business, he has yet to return the wrong skyscraper.

Columbus Evening Dispatch: The season for closed doors and windows will soon be here and once more you will be able to listen entirely to your own radio.

St. Louis Star-Times: A Scotsman has invented a bagpipe which plays when plugged into a light socket. And yet it is said that necessity is the mother of invention.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Samaritan

Quebec, P. Q., Canada

Two young men on a bicycling trip in Canada were still some miles from their destination, Quebec, when they were overtaken by a rainstorm. They happened to be on a stretch of the road where there was no shelter, and they continued pedaling their bicycles toward the next town, where they would seek quarters for the night.

The next town proved to be unusually far, and they had about resigned themselves to passing many uncomfortable hours riding their bicycles through the night with drenched clothes, when a motorist stopped beside them. He told the two travelers that he had passed them shortly before the storm had broken, and, seeing their packs, supposed they were far from home.

He added that when the storm had broken he had immediately thought of them several miles back on the road, and he had turned around to find if they had found any place of shelter.

Since they hadn't found a place, the motorist led the way to his summer cottage on the bank of the St. Lawrence River and offered them the use of a snug tent pitched on his property.

The boys were able to spend a comfortable night in the tent while their clothes were drying before the fireplace inside the cottage. In the morning they resumed their journey, refreshed physically by a comfortable night, and mentally by their host's kindness.

Vocations

License Number Tags

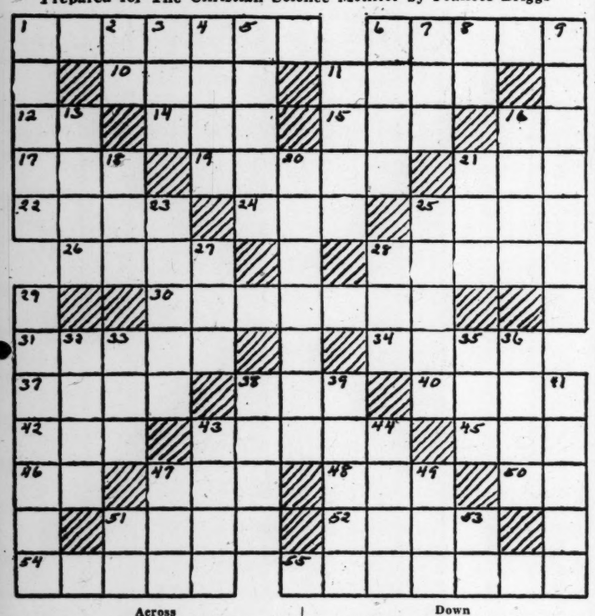
A man whose wife had difficulty in remembering the license number of their car, remarked to a friend's son about it, and he solved the problem by presenting to her a tag for her key ring, which he made out of light metal, about an inch long—a miniature copy of the license tag on the car, enameled in color and printed with the car's license number.

The idea was so cleverly carried out that the young man soon had orders for many others.

—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What city was rebuilt by Herod the Great?
6—What was second river of Paradise (Gen. 2:13)?
10—What is name of a river of Asia?
11—Male of the elephant is what?
12—Manti is a city of what State (abbr.)?
14—What king was succeeded by Jehoshaphat?
15—What cloth measure is now little used?
16—Sixth note of scale is what?
17—What is a spigot?
19—What do you call one not inferior or superior to another?
21—A gear tooth is what?
22—Who rebuilt Jericho in Ahab's reign (1 Kings 16:34)?
24—To be tired of.
25—What issues from Mauna Loa?
26—Who was one of sons of Caleb (I Chron. 4:15)?
28—What was object of Jack and Jill's quest?
30—Budapest is capital of what country?
31—Asshur was whose son?
34—What is a county of western Arkansas?
37—Who was father of Kohath (Gen. 46:11)?
38—Who was Asher's brother (Gen. 30:11-13)?
40—What is a lively dance of Scottish Highlanders?
42—Exist.
43—An airman is what?
45—What river of Scotland is 120 miles long?
46—What State is east of Montana (abbr.)?
47—What implement used in billiards is tipped with leather?
48—What is a smart knock to attract attention?
50—Act.
51—Ancient Greeks rode the himation or it was worn—which?
52—What is name of a river of France?
54—Pack of playing cards contains four what?
55—What was first day of ancient Roman month?

Down

1—If you were in Jerome, Ariz., in what direction would you travel to reach Phoenix?
2—Symbol for masurium is what?
3—What is another name for the candienut tree?
4—What is a commercial and manufacturing city of Bulgaria?
5—What is modern Arabic dialect spoken in Iraq?
6—What is the mew of Europe?
7—What French river flows into Rhine?
8—House of Lords (abbr.).
9—What river flows from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario?
11—Would a wagtail have paws, fins, or a beak?
13—Thin tin plate is what?
16—What term is used in counting score in tennis?
18—What edible seed grows in a pod?
20—Montevideo is capital of what country?
21—What animal was held in veneration by Egyptians?
23—Who was Goliath's brother (I Chron. 20:5)?
25—A stratum is what?
27—What is name of a genus of rodents?
28—Crooked.
29—Japan is a chain of what?
32—In curling, a guard is what?
33—Who was a dweller in Paradise?
35—Allow.
36—What is name of a city of South Dakota?
38—Secluded and narrow valley is what?
39—What is a town of southern Syria?
41—What is name of a city of Kansas?
43—What do you call a peltry?
44—What wading bird is related to cranes?
47—Small bed is what?
49—What prefix means "before"?
51—West Indies (abbr.).
53—Half an em is what?

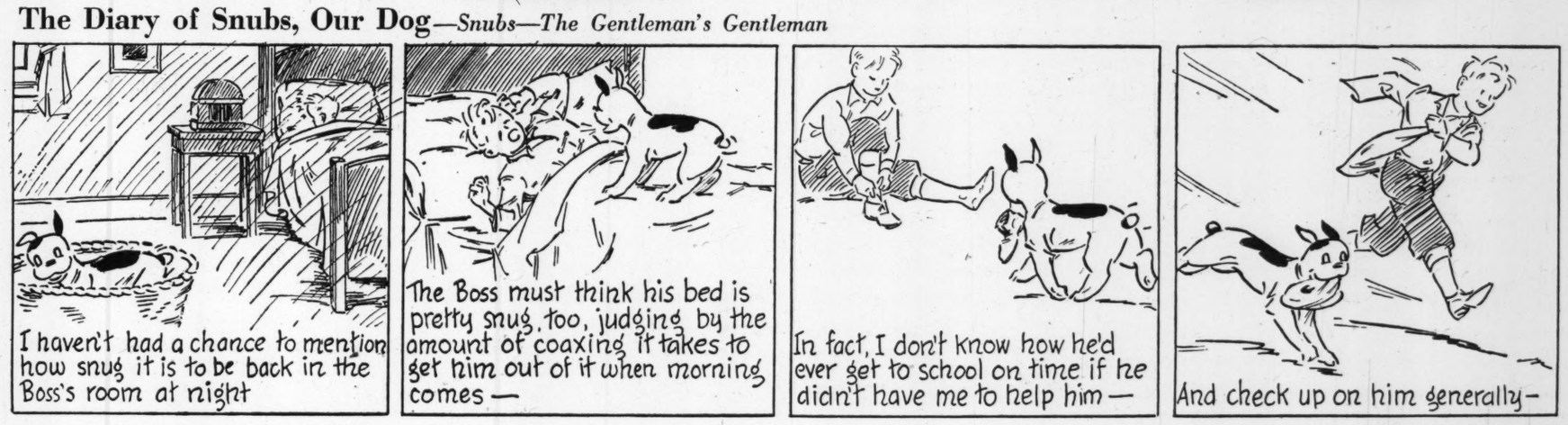
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Without a Song!*

By LE PELLEY

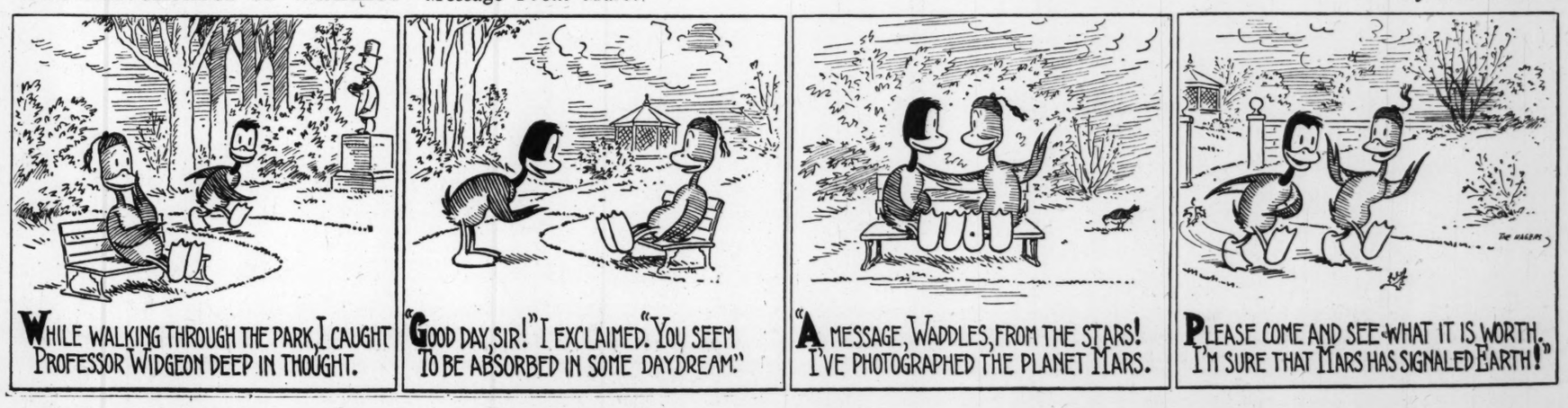
GOOD NIGHT, SUSIE — THAT'S OUR LAST REHEARSAL
G'NIGHT
TOMORROW WE PLAY AT THAT MEAT MARKET!
WELL.. IT'S SOMETHING I GUESS, EVEN TO PLAY FOR A MEAT MARKET
YES, WE MAY YET BE THANKFUL WE AREN'T PLAYING AT A VEGETABLE STORE!
WE MIGHT EVEN EARN A LITTLE FOR THIS... I ASKED MR. SKITZ IF HE'D PAY ANYTHING IF I SANG A FEW SONGS...
WHAT'D HE SAY?
HE SAID, 'YES — HUSH MONEY!'

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs—The Gentleman's Gentleman*


I haven't had a chance to mention how snug it is to be back in the Boss's room at night
The Boss must think his bed is pretty snug, too, judging by the amount of coaxing it takes to get him out of it when morning comes—
In fact, I don't know how he'd ever get to school on time if he didn't have me to help him—
And check up on him generally—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Message From Mars?*

By THE HAGERS


WHILE WALKING THROUGH THE PARK, I CAUGHT PROFESSOR WIDGEON DEEP IN THOUGHT.
"GOOD DAY, SIR!" I EXCLAIMED. "YOU SEEM TO BE ABSORBED IN SOME DAYDREAM."
"A MESSAGE, WADDLES, FROM THE STARS! I'VE PHOTOGRAPHED THE PLANET MARS.
PLEASE COME AND SEE WHAT IT IS WORTH. I'M SURE THAT MARS HAS SIGNALED EARTH!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

While Making Distinctions—

America's neutrality debate has now been turned to a new question: Should the United States undertake to distinguish between "defensive" and "offensive" arms or implements of war? Should the embargo be lifted on those which may be called protective but maintained against those which may be used as instruments of attack?

The first salvo of debate in the Senate has brought out the fact that whether a certain instrument is offensive or defensive frequently depends not so much upon the intrinsic nature of the arm itself as upon how it is used. Thus, for example, although aerial bombs may be used for attacks even upon civilian populations and hence would be banned as offensive, the bomb is also, as Senator Pittman pointed out, one of the strongest weapons for defending coastlines against an attacking fleet. The plan would not designate gasoline and oil as offensive munitions to be embargoed, yet these are as essential as explosives in the operations of bombing planes, submarines, and tanks.

Pursuit airplanes were classed as defensive, yet if such a ship chases an invader back over his line and there tries to destroy him, does it become an offensive arm? Small ammunition would be exempted as being for civilian defense, yet who would guarantee that pistols and machine guns might not be used instead for terrorizing civilian populations?

In respect of being offensive or defensive, the effect of the use of weapons depends not so much on the caliber and elevation of guns as upon decisions that are made back at general headquarters and even in the chancelleries of the warring nations. In a large degree the question checks back to that of whether the war itself, as waged by one nation or another, is aggressive or defensive.

Possibly the proposition will prove an awkward one for the isolationists in the Senate to have taken up; for if the United States could attempt to distinguish between offensive and defensive weapons in enforcing its arms embargo, someone may ask, "Would it not be easier, and at the same time more practical and sensible, to distinguish between aggressors and victims of aggression among nations in the application of the embargo?"

No Secret Treaties

It was one of the evils of the last war that in the course of it many secret commitments were incurred to countries which came in on the side of the Allies; and when the time arrived for making peace these commitments profoundly influenced the treaty.

Lord Noel-Buxton has been urging that nothing of this kind should be allowed to happen again; and there is little doubt that that is the general feeling in all political circles in Britain. Happily at the present time the slate seems clear. France and Britain express no territorial ambitions of any kind, and no material claims in their own interests which they have agreed to promote. The commitments in regard to Poland and other eastern European countries are simply to lend aid against aggression.

Many Britons today feel it is a matter of urgency that Britain and France should stand simply on broad fundamentals publicly announced, and should come to no secret understandings with any Power with a view to securing its support. It has been emphasized that this war is not being fought by the Allies for dynastic, or imperialist, or territorial, or special economic interests; whence it follows that no secret undertakings can possibly be made which would give any such special advantages to this or that Power.

But the time will soon come when the positive aims must be more clearly enunciated. It is agreed that winning the war involves the destruction of a certain kind of evil which has been distracting Europe. But what constructive steps are to be taken to ensure a better order and a lasting one? It is not too early already to be considering this issue because upon a clear understanding of the Allies' aims will depend the sympathy that is felt for them and perhaps the help that is given them.

While it may seem premature to be reconstructing Europe before the battles for freedom have been fought, it is not really so; for the constructive war aims of the Allies are the flag under which they fight; and time is needed, when they are stated, to elaborate the detailed plans through which the ideal can be turned into reality.

At the Stars

Yes, let us look at the stars. On a hillside where cedars stand, patches of darkness within darkness, shadows without sun, shadows we feel rather than see,—on a hillside let us look out at the stars.

Under the apple trees, the picking over, let us reach for the stars with our eyes as we reached for the fruit with our arms. From the river, indefinitely deep with the reflection, let us look deeper still into the night sky. Let us push the gaze farther and farther, beyond bright stars into dark shafts of space where other stars glimmer like crumbs of light in a well's bottom.

Let us look at the stars, not fearing for our grip on earth. Men lying tonight in trenches will look at them. Women waiting and working in blacked-out cities, women guarding children, and children in country refuges—they will look at the stars the better, the more bravely, to look at one another.

The innumerable stars. Worlds bigger than ours. Thousands of worlds. Do they see our world, with its big wars looking very little in the infinite design of ordered peace among the planets? Do they see us with our little troubles into which we withdraw from their light?

Thank you, Dr. Annie J. Cannon of Harvard. Your words at the centenary of the University's purchase of Dana House will remind thousands to look at the stars; to focus the eyes for distance, to focus the thought for perspective. And to do it now when the world needs to find itself in that broader scheme of things in which war is only an anomaly.

Yes, let us look at the stars: our most powerful bombers cannot reach them, but our intelligence can.

Not Too Fast With Prices

Rises in prices or rumors of rises have become a familiar story to any woman who is doing much family shopping these days. Actually the rumors are more numerous than the rises, and it is interesting to note that the index for retail foods in the United States showed a slight decline for the week ended October 10, though still well above the prices before the war in Europe.

If the war continues to be fought cautiously it may be a long time before any sharp effects are felt in demands in American markets. Hence, while gradual increases may be normal in some commodities, apart from the war, there is concern among some economists lest American industry go too far in piling up stocks of goods against a demand which may not develop as rapidly as expected. Even in wool, which may be accounted a war commodity, a manufacturers' spokesman testified the other day in a tariff hearing that stoppage of British peace-time orders has turned back a considerable volume of woolen textiles on American markets.

The movement of the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production from 102 in August to 110 in September, however, is one of the sharpest rises on record. Commendably, representative American businessmen have expressed themselves against any disposition to profiteer or to over-expand in short-lived war trade. This boomlet tendency is something for them to watch.

Past Due—Please Remit!

The Tobin administration's drive to collect more than $2,000,000 in overdue excise and personal property taxes in Boston deserves commendation. A combination of lax methods and depression has resulted in large sums in unpaid taxes and fees piling up. These overdue accounts have caused revenue deficits, cluttered up the city's books, and distorted the balance sheet. They should be cleaned up.

This drive is part of the Mayor's city-wide offensive against careless practices—an offensive which began with the vigorous collection of water bills in early 1938, and which, with the aid of current studies by experts, can be expected to continue until the systems of all revenue-producing departments have been modernized and delinquent accounts settled.

It would not be fair to those who do pay taxes, for the city to make no effort to collect from those who don't pay. The drive, moreover, is commendable because it involves political risks. If called upon, the courts should not hesitate to back up the Mayor in his campaign for revenue—and common honesty.

Lebensraum

History's Repetition

"There came also smugglers of all sorts—who secretly scattered the proclamations of Alexander, Francis Joseph, and Frederic William, saying 'that they did not make war upon France, but upon the Emperor alone to prevent his further desolation of Europe.' They spoke of the abolition of duties, and of taxes of all sorts. The people at night did not know what to think."

Thus the Allies in 1814 attempted to incite the French people to revolt against Napoleon. For the most part, however, the French remained loyal to an emperor who had stimulated their pride, even though he had caused the desolation of their country and the slaughter of thousands of their sons.

During the latter part of the past century, two French writers, using the compound name Erckmann-Chatrian, produced a series of anti-war novels, dealing mainly with the Napoleonic wars. The quotation is from "The Blockade of Phalsbourg" as recounted by the Jew Moses, one of Erckmann-Chatrian's most sympathetic and human characters.

Analogies between the present regime in Germany and that of Napoleon in France are obvious. Both countries had overthrown an aristocracy which had abused its privileges, and had established a republic. Then an ambitious and able leader arose who promises glory. He inspired the people to sacrifice freedom, their property, their very lives.

After describing the efforts spent upon fortifying the city of Phalsbourg against siege by the Allies, Moses says:

"I have often thought that if the French bestowed as much pains, good sense, and courage, upon matters of peace, they would be the richest and happiest people in the world. . . . But when they have toiled and economized, when they have opened roads everywhere, built magnificent bridges, dug out harbors and canals, and riches come to them from all quarters, suddenly the fury of war possesses them, and in three or four years they ruin themselves with grand armies, with cannon, with powder, with bullets, with men, and become poorer than before. A few soldiers are their masters, and look down upon them. This is all it profits them!"

The humble shopkeeper cannot understand it. "How can they take rational men, heads of families, and make them destroy themselves? I cannot comprehend it; no, there is no sense in it!"

Nevertheless he loyally shoulders his musket. When, through his own vigilance, a deserter is arrested, however, he cannot rest until he has the boy defended and set free.

Now it is the common people of Germany whom the Allies are urging, by means of proclamations, to overthrow a belligerent leader. Are they a whit different from the peasants, shopkeepers and artisans who supported Napoleon—and before him Caesar, Alexander, Charlemagne, Tamerlane, and hosts of others back to the Pharaohs, in their wars of conquest?

But is not the temper of the people changing today? Do they not think a bit more—and know what to think? Will not easier means of communication, quicker dissemination of news, more rapid transportation eventually make for friendlier relations between peoples, and less readiness to follow blindly a leader who promises glory, but who gives instead horror and destruction? Or must the change come from within—that is, within the consciousness of the individual and, progressively, that of the nations?

L. J. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Police Powers for the League

Whatever diplomacy the United States shall adopt with reference to the war, its influence in solving the world problem of peace will be enhanced to a dominating degree, if it promises an ultimate adherence to the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice without reservation, which it can safely do if the League and the Court are supplemented by an International Police to enforce international law.

Pending a termination of the existing war, the United States might well propose to follow the Declaration of Lima by organizing a League of American Nations and revising and enlarging the Central American Court of Justice of 1908 to 1918 as an American Court of International Justice, with an International Police to enforce international law in the American hemisphere.

Such a leadership might suggest a similar procedure on the part of the neutral European nations which have already had one conference at Brussels upon call of the King of Belgium, for the purpose of coordinating their defensive activities.

In answer to the well grounded aversion to the idea of sending American soldiers for duty abroad, it is sufficient to say that in a properly distributed International Police Force it should not be necessary to send American troops across the waters; and in any event the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps are constantly sailing the high seas, and our sailors and marines are frequently used for protecting American interests in foreign lands.—Col. Harry Frease in the *Canton* (Ohio) *Repository*.

Neutrality and the 1940 Campaign

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

While there is no doubt about the sincerity of most of the Senate debate on neutrality, it is for the most part dull. It is not like the crisp, crackling log-wood fire of controversy, but rather the slow, autumnal smoldering of packed leaves which as we all know eventually consume themselves, smokily, at great length, and without much flame.

The big event last week was the decisive vote, 26 to 65, defeating the Tobey motion to recommit the Neutrality Bill and divide it in two. That seemed to forecast the attitude of the Senate on the bill itself. Even opponents of arms embargo repeal acknowledge that if a vote were taken today they would be beaten. They may protract debate, but can hardly filibuster, because at this juncture, when democracy itself is on trial before the world, they dare not let it be said that democracy cannot function at home on such a simple matter as taking a parliamentary vote. Therefore, they hope against hope that some new condition will arise that will cause an upheaval of sentiment. They look to Europe for such an event.

* * *

So in a sense, the real argument is not in Washington today but in the arena of war itself. Not much new remains for the Senate to say, except such novelties as the Lindbergh-Hoover proposal to separate offensive from defensive weapons in the embargo. To most Senators the idea seemed quixotic and impractical as first presented and in Colonel Lindbergh's address couched, unfortunately, in terms that were unnecessarily irritating to Canada. There is little mood here to question Colonel Lindbergh's sincerity or singleness of purpose in desiring to keep America out of war; but it is not an objective which is in controversy at this juncture, for both sides claim it as their own.

Thus the Senate debate enters today its third week with the chief question on the subsidiary terms of repeal, like shipping restrictions and credit, rather than on repeal itself. There is another question mark, too, in the background, about what the House will do. The Administration has grown a little concerned about the House recently, though leaders will not admit it. They have shifted attention from the Senate fight which they believe they have won, to the battle brewing in the lower house. But here it must be said also, as in the Senate fight, that most observers, as of today, believe the Administration will ultimately win.

* * *

If the real arguments in the Senate debate are coming from Europe, recent events there are not likely to change sentiment for repeal. The Russian threat to Scandinavian countries has shocked many Americans, including the big colonies of Scandinavian descent in the northern grain states, where isolationist sentiment has been strong. This development may have had some part in bringing Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota over to the repeal side, as announced unexpectedly last week, and perhaps it affected three or four Representatives from the same area.

Finland is popular here. Finland is the nation that pays its debts. Finland is America's favorite small country. Interference with Finland, or with the sturdy, well-managed Scandinavian democracies by Russia, would disgust Americans to a degree that hardly anything else in Europe could. In fact, Russia's action in embracing Nazi enemies, in seizing part of dismembered Poland, and now in wresting concessions from Baltic buffer states, has produced such a revulsion among any section inclined to be sympathetic to Moscow that it is hard to imagine Communism being any longer much of a threat in America, if it ever was a threat.

The Soviet made its appeal to the ignorant and disenfranchised on ideological or, if you will, idealistic grounds. But when Russia showed itself imperialistic at home, it ended its mass appeal abroad. There is nothing to indicate that Mr. Stalin rues his bargain, or cares particularly for the shattered American "party line."

* * *

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt has made his personal plea in behalf of Finland, as he was morally bound to do. It is one more of the many recent events which win approval from both parties at home. Politically, Mr. Roosevelt is now in an advantageous and almost unassailable position. An American President has two functions—leader of the nation and leader of a party. By the workings of the Government, these two elements are fused in one man, however inconsistent they may seem. To the degree that a President can speak in the first role, the more he is likely to win support in the second.

A President never speaks more for the nation than in time of war. Thus it is almost automatic that Europe's war strengthens Mr. Roosevelt's domestic political position. Republican hopes have chilled, and the Democratic factions have reunited, for a while at any rate. It is Mr. Roosevelt's task to preserve party harmony, and he has managed to do so thus far.

* * *

Amidst world issues the fortunes of the three leading Republican candidates for the Presidency are variously affected. Mr. Dewey suffers from the lack of a national stage, and his claims as a fearless prosecutor appear to many somewhat provincial beside a war crisis. Mr. Vandenberg has taken a stand which, if observers are right, is out of line with majority will (though he has done so on scrupulous grounds which should disarm opponents). Mr. Taft, on the other hand, suffers the penalty of being charged with accepting Mr. Roosevelt's own leadership.

Thus one hears increasing talk of a Republican dark horse for 1940, someone perhaps of the type of Governor Bricker of Ohio. That is still a good way in the future, of course, but it is hard in Washington to separate even a neutrality debate from political reflections.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

International Wheat Agreement?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note the following thought-provoking statement credited to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, in the course of an address before the International Cotton Meeting (Washington) on September 5: "Before the outbreak of war there was, I believe, substantial ground for hoping that an effective international wheat agreement would be reached very soon."

Faced, as the world is at the moment, with near-record supplies of the breadgrain, either despite, or resulting from, war conditions, this reader is of the opinion that "an effective international wheat agreement" is today more essential than prior to September 1—i. e.; if the major wheat-exporting countries are to conserve the long-term interests of their growers, by avoiding getting into a dogfight for definitely restricted world demand for wheat.

In the current "World Wheat Survey and Outlook" by the Food Research Institute (September, 1939), there is this warning note: "The exportable supplies of North America alone, given normal yields in 1940 on an acreage equal to that of the present year, apparently would permit exports of about 850,000,000 bushels during the two crop years 1939-40 and 1940-41—more than double the quantity that Europe seems likely to import during 1939-40. The current war cannot possibly witness the drying up of as important a source of wheat exports as occurred in 1914-18, when Russian and Rumanian exports disappeared; and there is now opportunity to obtain a great and prompt increase in productive capacity in the United States merely through removing current restrictions on acreage, if that should seem wise."

It seems to this reader that the latter half of the foregoing statement is amply answered by the somber supply-picture outlined by the Food Research Institute. I submit that there would be little profit (and less wisdom) in putting back 10,000,000 acres of American wheat into an already surfeited market, i. e., subject to the single condition, "given normal yields," for the years in question.

Moreover, as Canadian growers are not getting back their true production costs out of today's Wheat Board minimum (i. e., 70 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William), it would be a costly decision!

ALBERTA GROWER

For Pan Americanism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years I have had the conviction that the destiny of the United States was wrapped up with that of the other nations on the North and South American continents. Although a small community situated in Wisconsin's dairyland may often seem to be far off the international cycle, yet often I have urged that we, as a nation, improve our cultural and business contacts with Pan American countries. If there are any rifts, let's employ a little neighborly "horse-sense" and mend them—for we have much more to gain by friendly relations. If there was ever an opportunity to magnify Christian precepts in relations between nations, that opportunity exists among the Americas.

It seems to me that now is a good time to dramatize the basic ties which should bind these nations together in a firmer relationship.

EDWIN W. SHEAR
Editor, Hillsboro Sentry-Enterprise
Hillsboro, Wis.

"War Mass-Produces Nobility"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading an old issue of the Monitor I felt led to send in for republication a poem which appeared in the Casual Day column on the Editorial Page:

WAR

War, they tell us, benefits the race.
It makes weaklings stronger,
And strong men stronger still.
It develops courage;
Gives impetus to art and literature.
Encourages the co-operative attitude.
Ennobles mankind.

Perhaps because—

It is beneficial to kill
And be killed.
And murder in which many co-operate
Is bigger and better murder.
And a statue of a general on a horse,
Or a daub of khaki and red paint on canvas,
Or a rondeau that rimes the memory of a regiment,
Is worth a thousand young
Human lives and agonies any time.
And courage speeds men
Into the iron jaws.
And the erstwhile weakling
And the stronger strong men
Find it the more exhilarating
To throw their improved physiques
Into the doubly improved machinery of slaughter
With which
War mass-produces nobility—
And dividends—
And benefits the race.

Carthage, Mo. (MRS.) F. L. M.

A British View

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Britain is not waging war against the German people but against one man, i. e., Herr Hitler, whose ambition is to enforce his will by brute force on Poland, just as he did against Austria, Memel, Sudetenland, and Czechoslovakia.

In entering this war to honor our pledged work to defend Poland against an attack from Germany, we are taking up this challenge from Herr Hitler, whose whole policy is anti-God. In fact, we are faced by rank paganism and anarchy. The real truth is we are entering this struggle to uphold and to defend the ideals which, as a nation and Empire, we hold most dear, i. e., religion, justice, and freedom.

A. HERBERT ECKFORD
St. Boswells, Scotland

The Bear a Bugaboo?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your attitude towards Russia seems to be one of fear and doubt, continuing the old bugaboo, which even before the 1917 Revolution was prevalent in Western Europe, and which William T. Stead in his book, "Truth About Russia," could not dispel.

As a Norwegian, I always heard from foreigners that Russia must necessarily swallow up Norway, out of an irresistible appetite for ice-free harbors, but really Russia never did Norway a bit of harm. Neither has she, so far, molested in the least the four Baltic countries that seceded from her in 1918, and I ask you what other great country would have let that happen? Even the devil gets his due, why not the struggling Russians?

Should we not rather fight the mesmeric propaganda that anybody in the world who leans the least to the left is a despicable Communist? Is it not as bad as trying to drag down the Pilgrim Fathers by calling them fanatics? Rather do I applaud G. B. Shaw's dispatch in The Christian Science Monitor of September 21: "Good News from Russia." How refreshing!

Why did you not publish, as news, Stalin's five-year period speech on March 10, last? I cannot see that your possible preconceptions should bar that. The Russian Constitution is splendid, though inactive yet.

So is the League of Nations inactive.

San Francisco, Calif. LARS B. GRAVEM

Editor's Note: The Christian Science Monitor carried the complete Associated Press dispatch of Mr. Stalin's speech on March 11. At that time the full text of the address was not available to American newspapers.

Futile?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now is the time for a campaign to take the profit out of war and so honor the memory of the immortal Will Rogers who said: "Take the profit out of war and there won't be any war."

After a war all agree that all war is futile and never settles anything. That is just as true now as it was after the World War. War never has created "a basis for international co-operation and comparative security." Isn't there a better way?

Vienna, Va. ISABELLA T. FARIS

"Leading"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express my gratitude for many leading editorials recently published in the Monitor—"leading" in every sense of the word, in balance, spiritual vision, moral courage for righteousness, and beauty of expression.

F. de G. H.
New Canaan, Conn.